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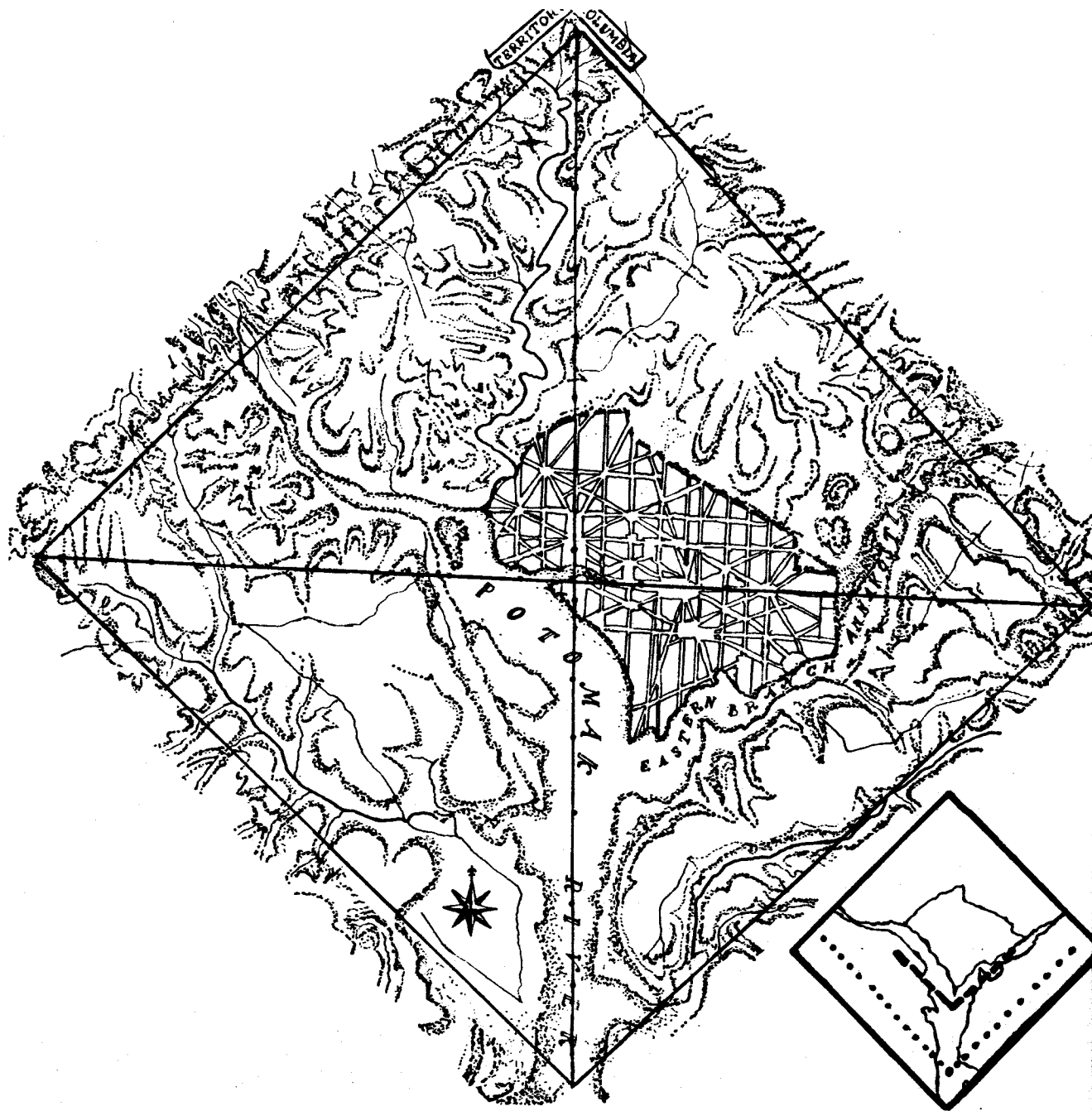
ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON D.C.

ARC 208 SPRING 1984

The original plan for the District of Columbia, 1790, with city of Washington placed at its center, on the relatively flat triangle of land between the Potomac and its eastern branch.

This drawing also shows the White House vista and the Capitol Mall axis running along the diagonals of the 10-mile square.



10 MILE SQUARE

E 10-MILE SQUARE

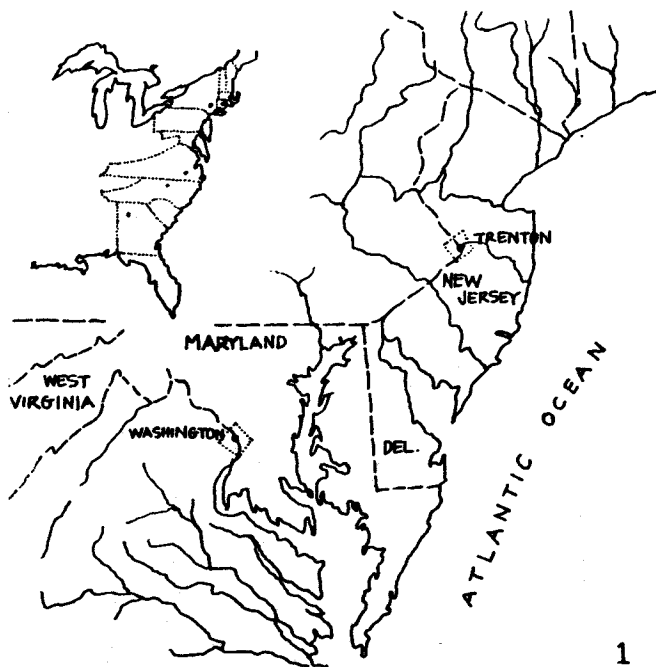
Map showing 13 original colonies and meeting places of Continental Congress, 1783, prior to the establishment a capital.

Map showing 2 possible locations for the capital, on the Atlantic coast: Trenton, N.J., and a site just north of Alexandria in Virginia and Maryland (the selected site).

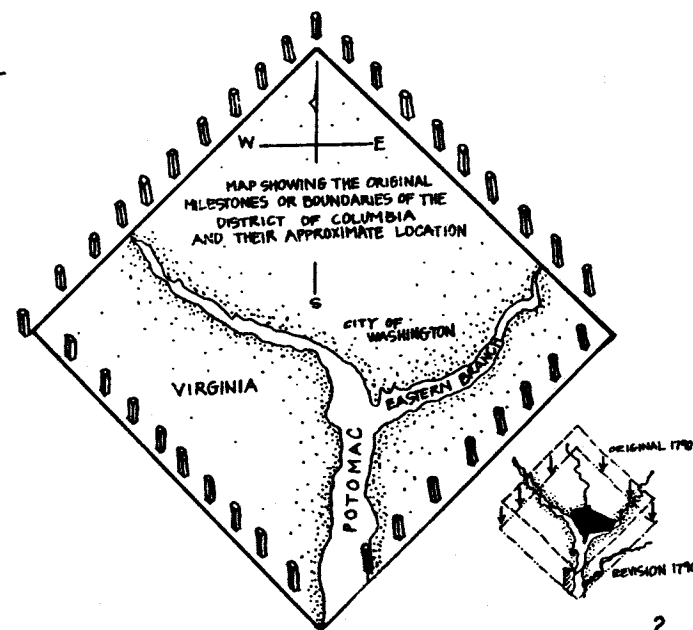
The 10-mile square (decided by Congress), laid out by L'Enfant's assistant, 1790, later moved south to include Alexandria.

Contours of the city of Washington showing the highest topographical features.

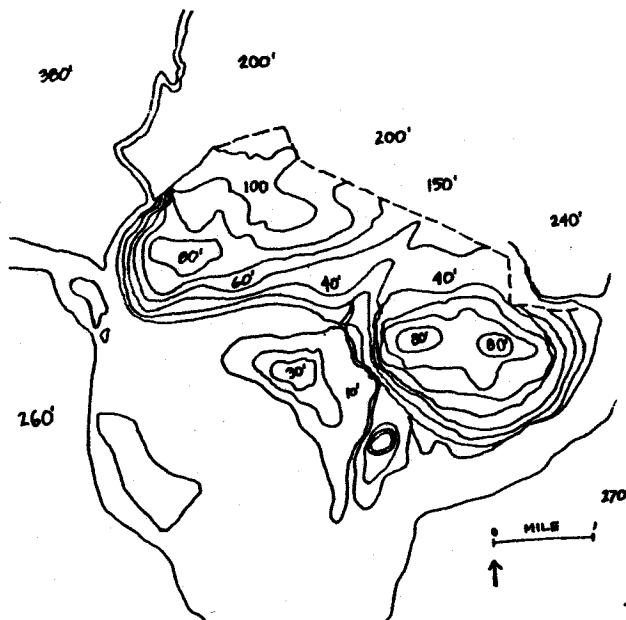
The White House and the Capitol, placed on these hills to obtain the best vistas in the area.



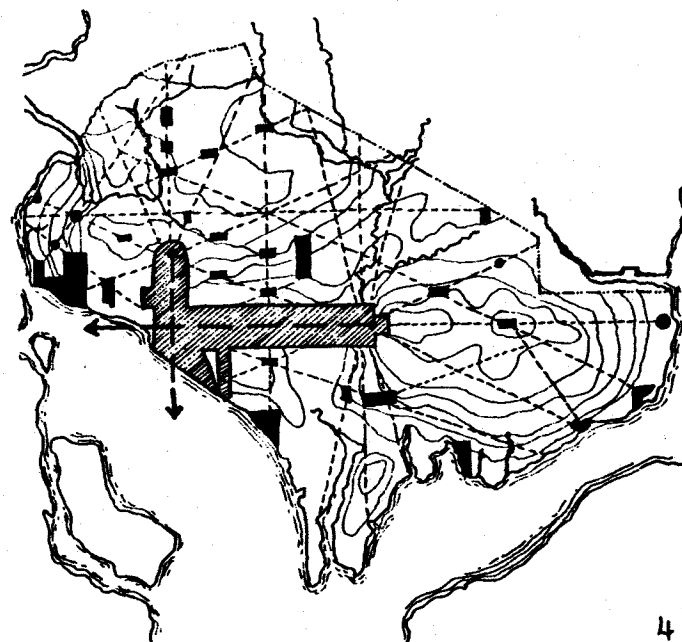
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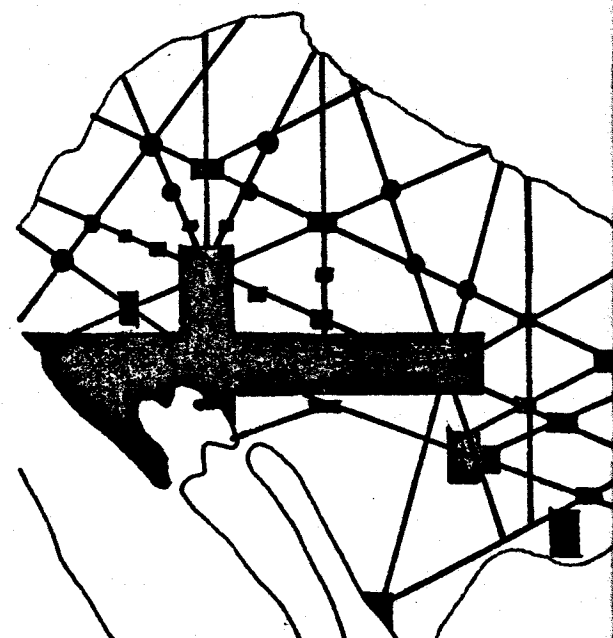
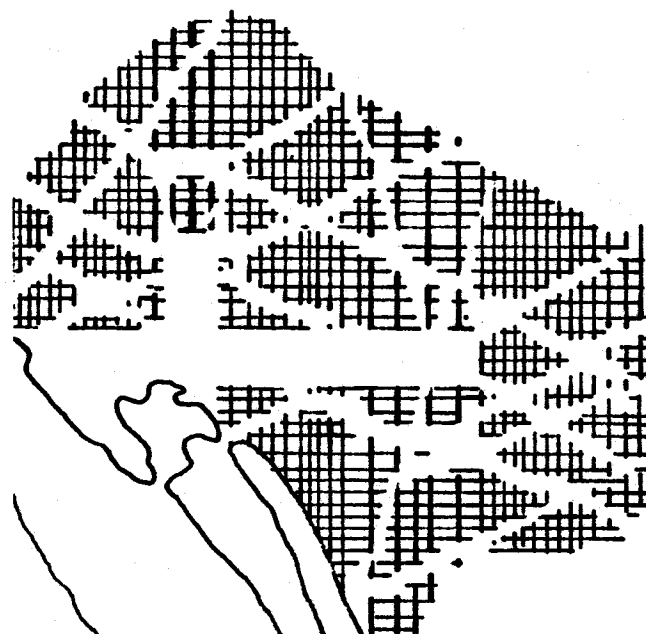
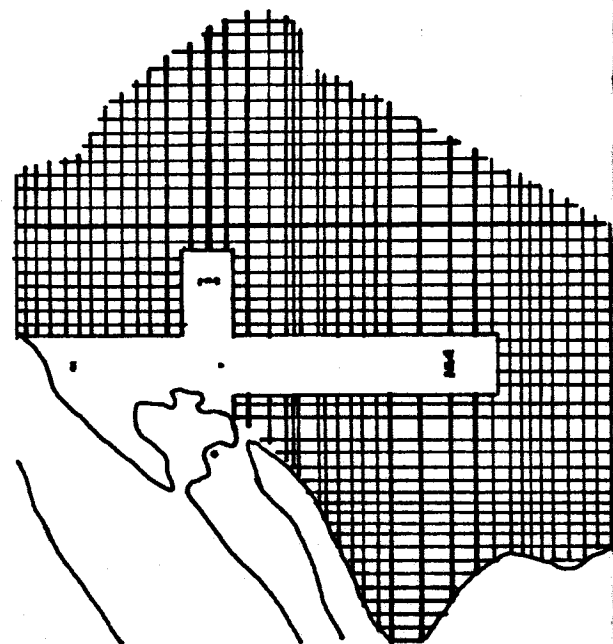
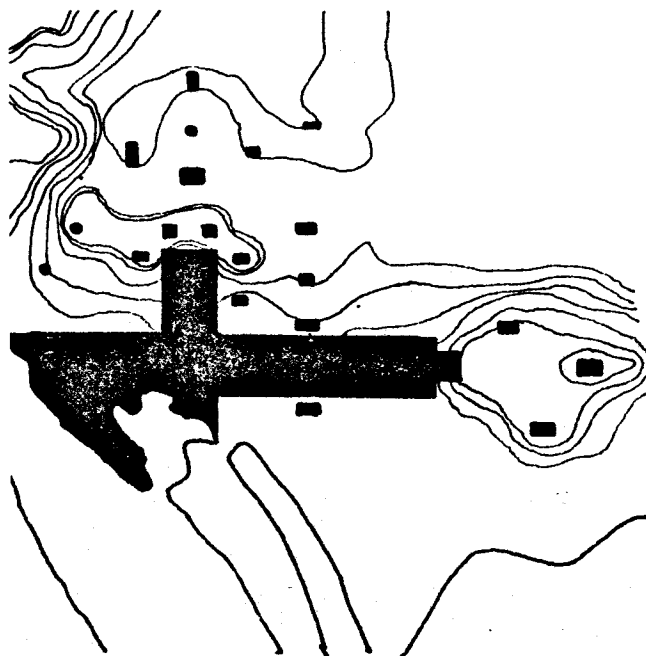


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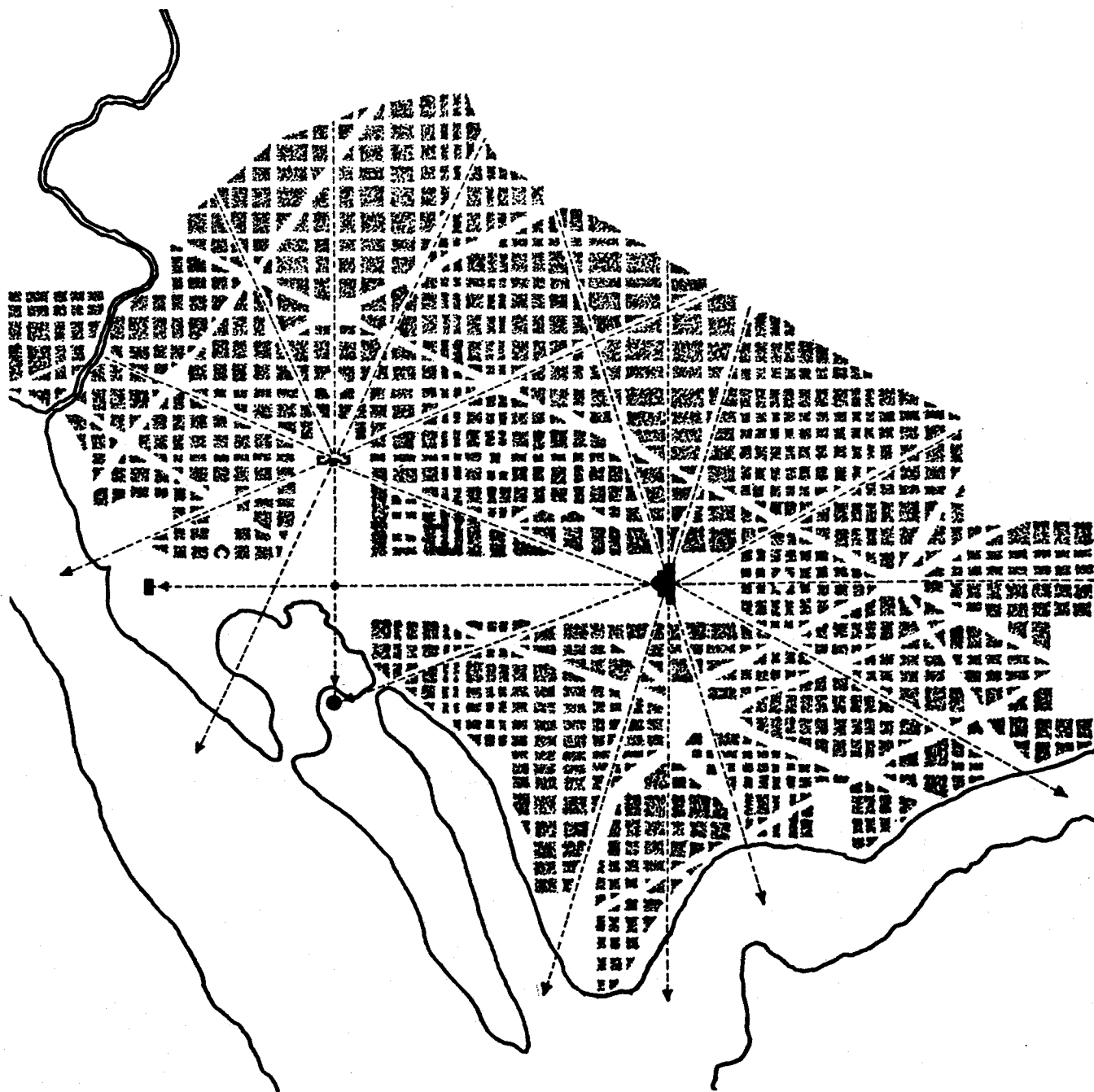
4

1. Topography: Influence on spatial figures.
2. Main figure within figure: "The consciousness of the field precedes consciousness of the figure."
3. Avenues create interwoven figure.
4. System of satellites: Fibrous system from main figure.



All systems as a unified whole:

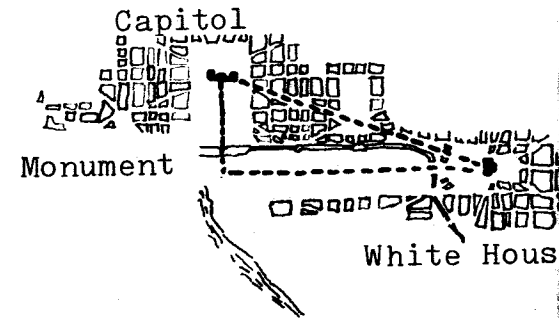
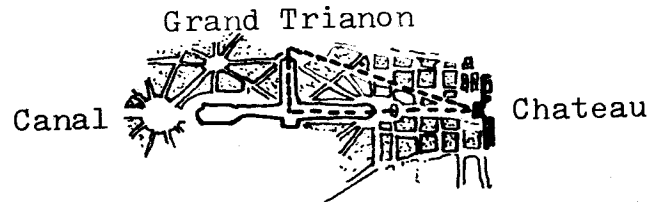
- vistas
- grid systems
- subtracted figures
- main figure
- the city



L'ENFANT'S PLAN OF 1791

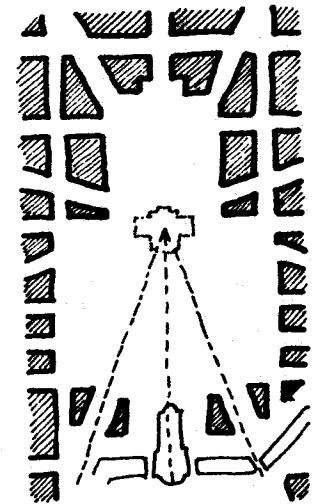
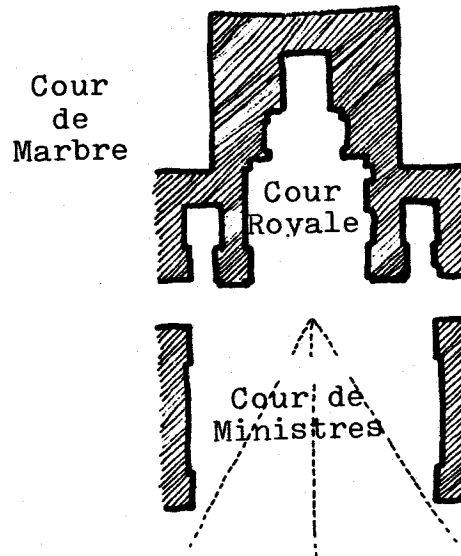
The correspondence between Versailles and Washington relates to the basic triangles of the two designs.

1. Versailles: the triangle's corners are the Chateau, the Grand Trianon, and the intersection of the cross canal with the long or Grand Canal.
2. Washington's triangle is clearly marked, Pennsylvania Avenue being the hypotenuse, the Mall being one of the legs, and the three corners being at the Capitol, the White House and the Washington Monument.



1

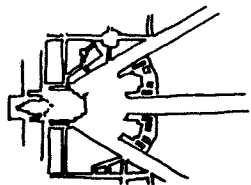
3. & 4. Comparison between the cour Royale at Versailles and the Capitol Grounds at Washington.



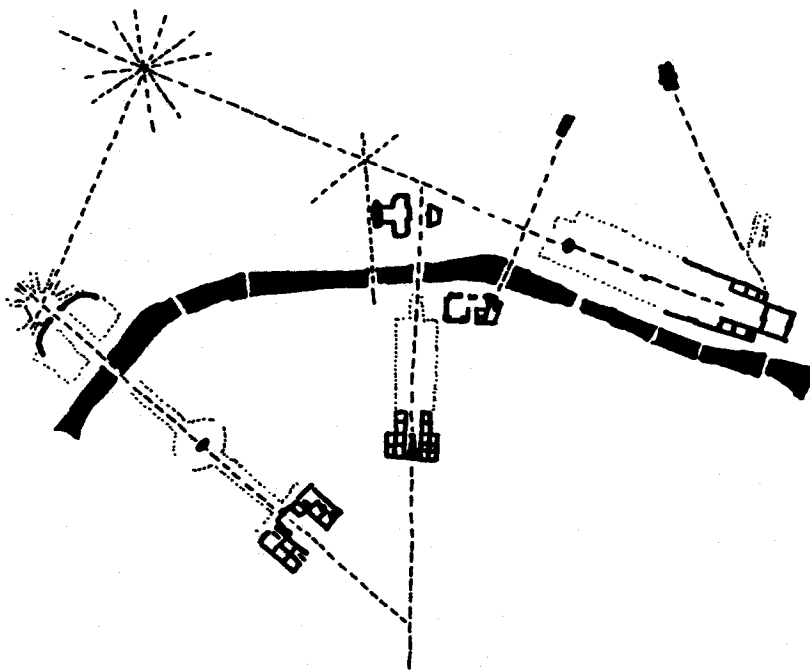
3

This Versailles patte--
d'oie was probably the
principal suggestion for
the many groups of three
avenues radiating from
the Capitol and the White
House.

Principal axes in Paris
linking the major
monuments.



Versailles
Place d'Armes
after 1680



Hierarchy is seen in Rome through the superimposing of primary streets as connectors to primary spaces and figures, disregarding topography, over a non-ordered structure.



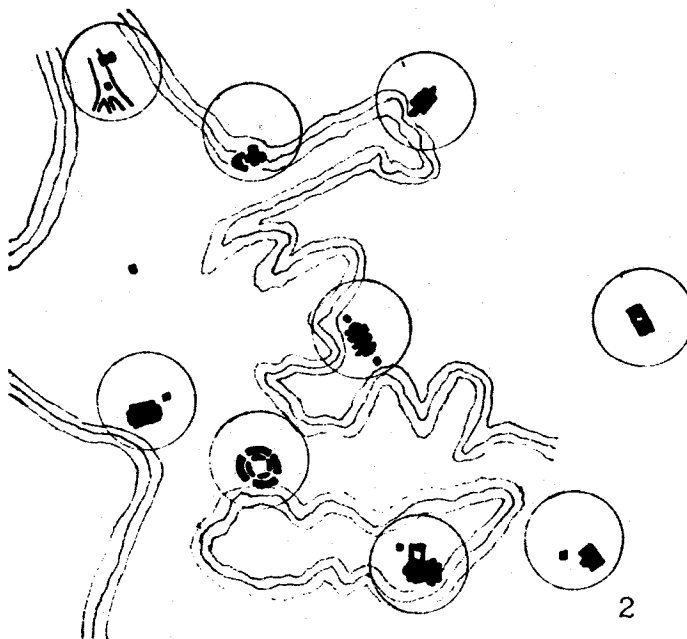
1. Classical Rome seen as chaotic, lacking order and hierarchy.

2. Primary figures in 16th Century Rome which influenced the structure of the city. Topography and the addition of obelisks at terminal points in the movement system begin to establish some order.

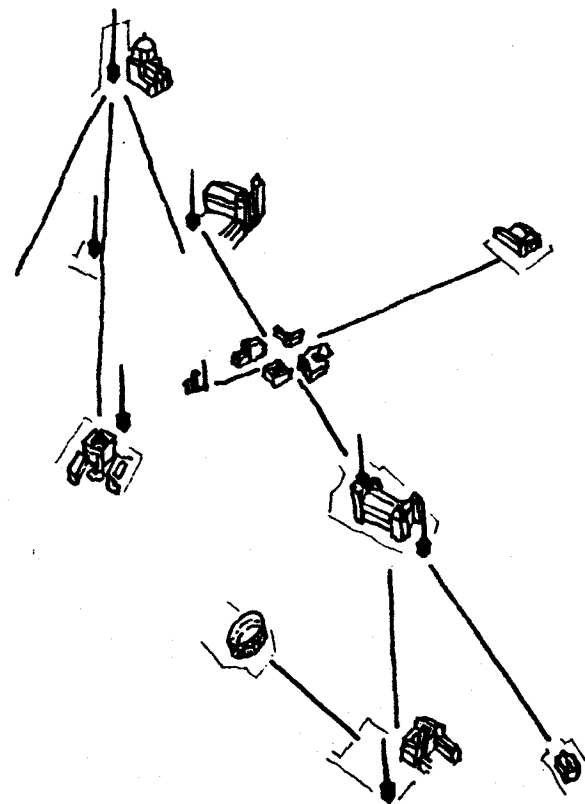
3. The development of streets connecting the primary figures create a force between them, emphasize the importance of the intersections and establish hierarchy in Rome.



1



2



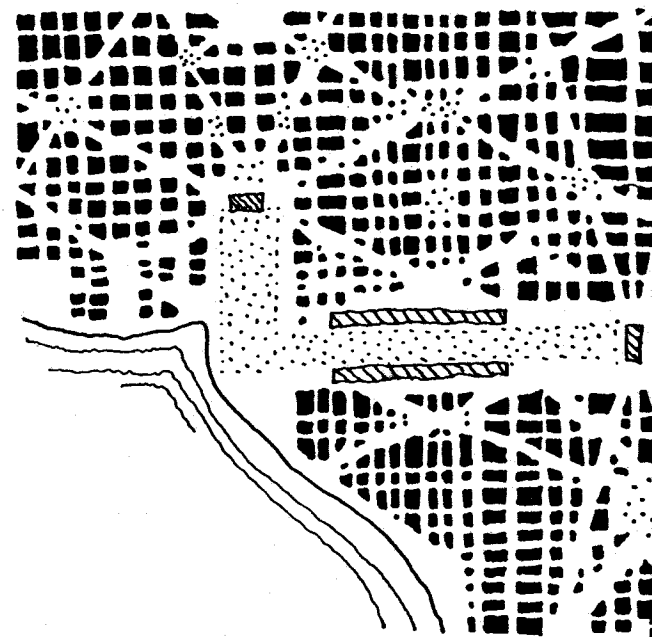
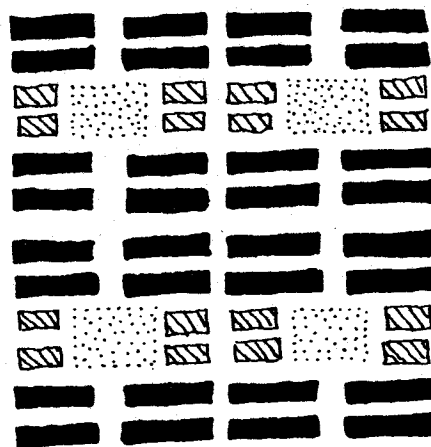
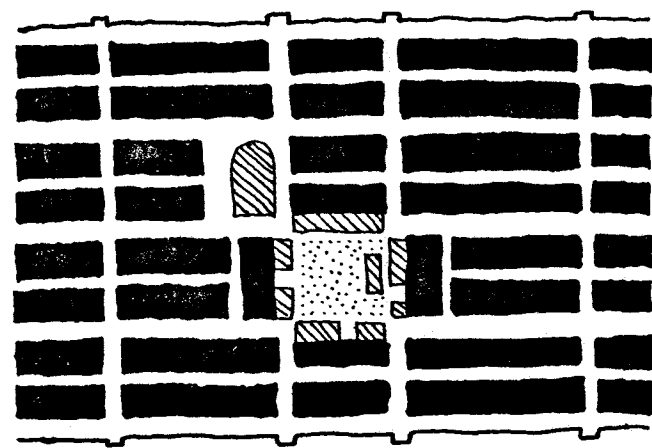
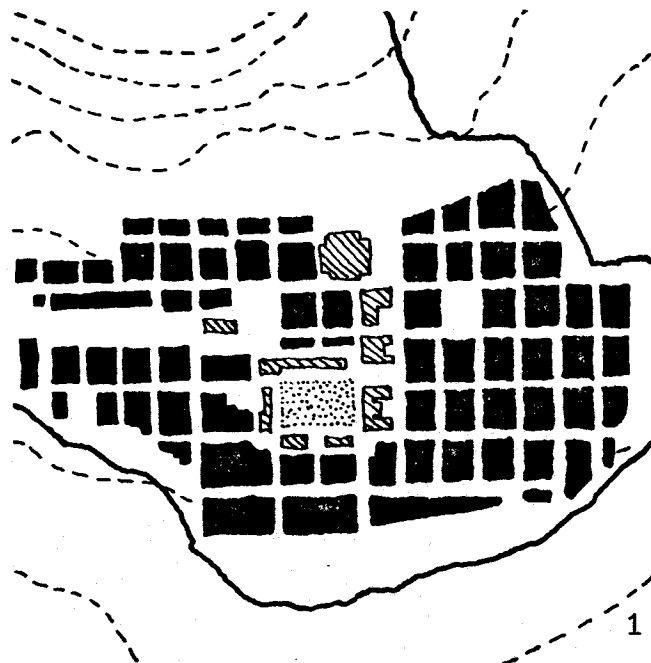
3

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

A. Historical development of organization utilized in Savannah:

- 1) 4th c. B.C.:
Priene, Greece
- 2) 1284: Montpazier,
France
- 3) 1733: Savannah,
Georgia
- 4) 1792: Washington,
D.C.

- -residential blocks
- ▨ -civic/mercantile blocks
- ▤ -public greens



Savannah's growth:

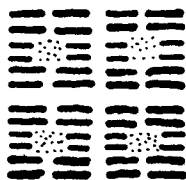
1) Savannah, 1733:
Original 4 modules

2) Savannah, 1856:
Resultant orderly
arrangement of
Savannah

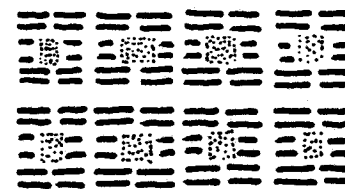
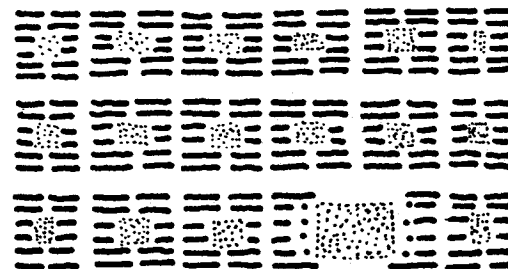
3) Growth by accretion
through time (until
1856):

- -1733
- ▤ -1735
- ▥ -1790
- ▦ -1815
- -1856

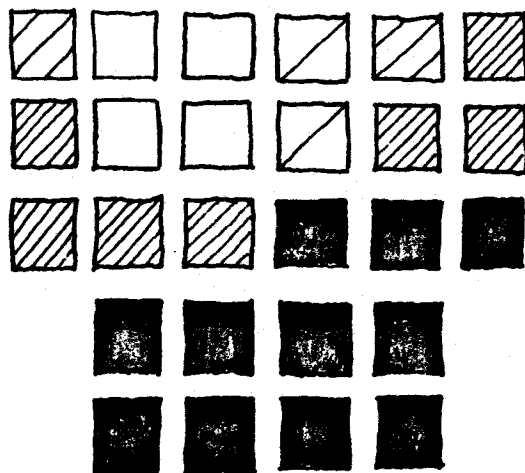
4) Hierarchical man-
ipulation of greens



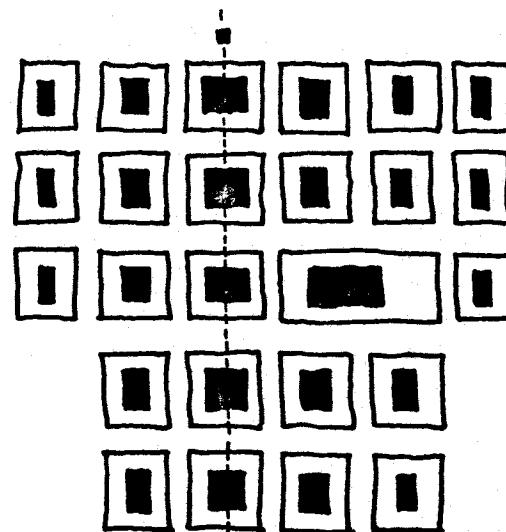
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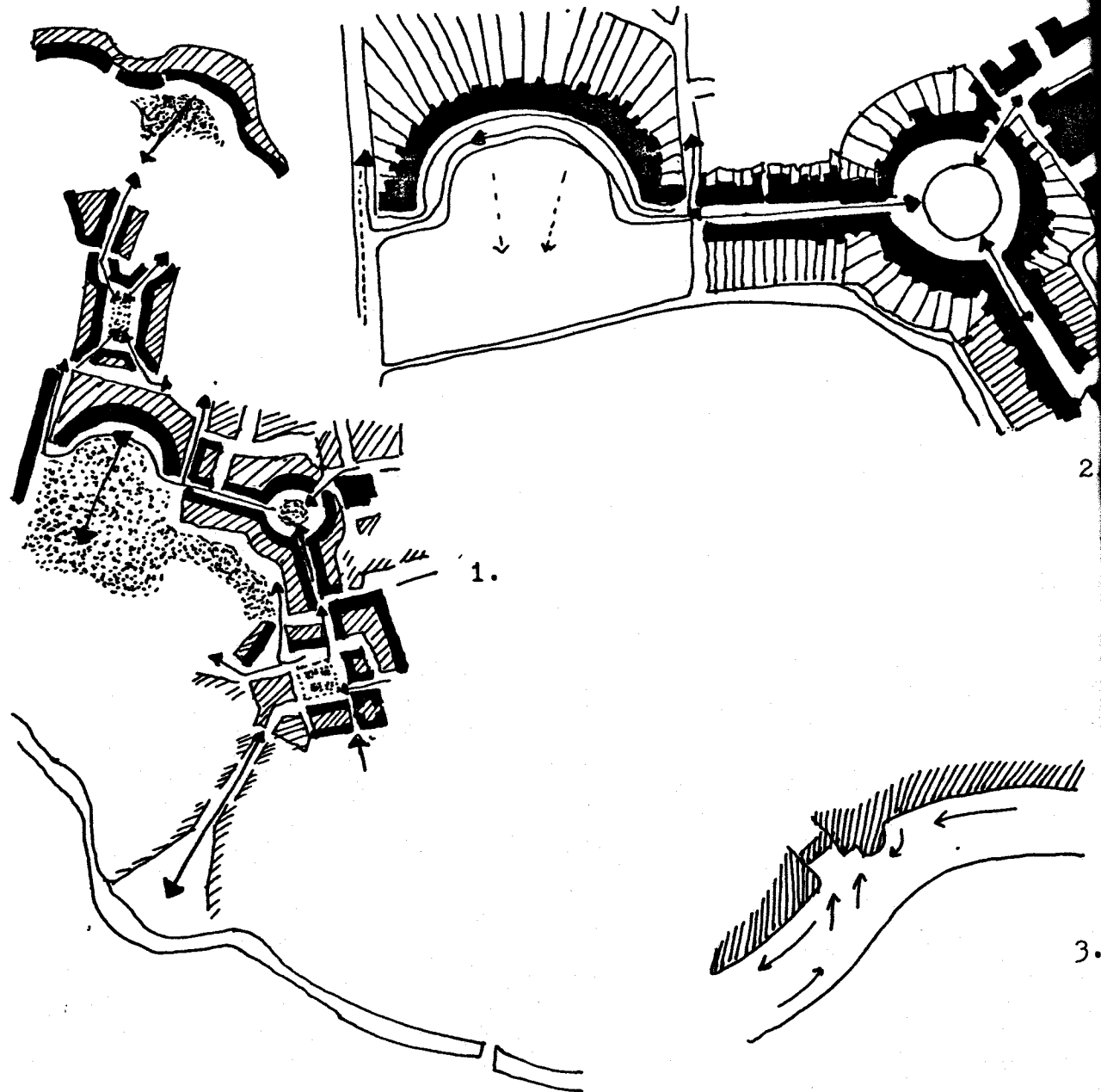


4

BATH

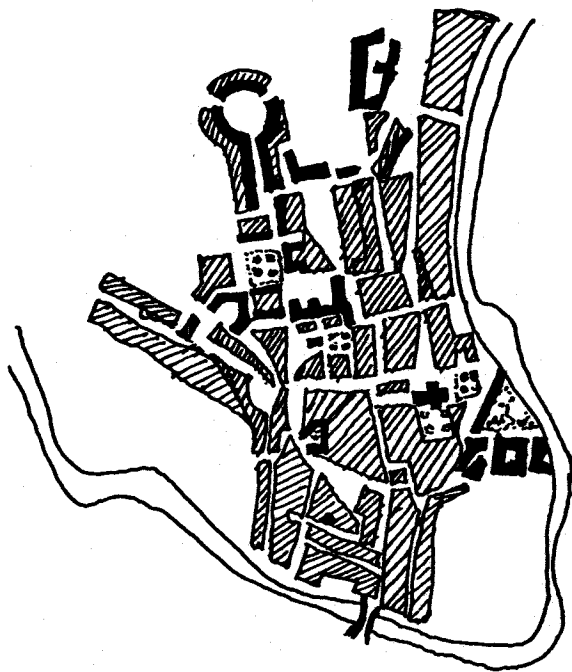
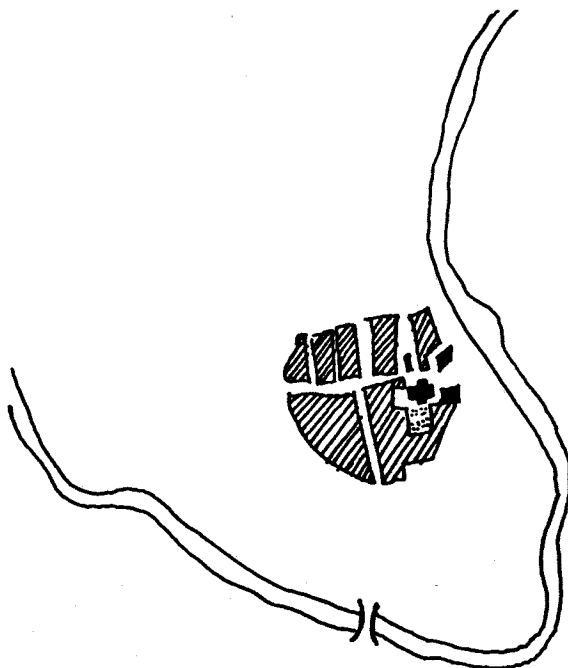
1. This shows the inter-connection of the various spatial events in Bath. One can see that the "Medieval Bath" has influenced this design ("rambling and cellular"). Renaissance ideas of unification and Baroque ideas of dynamic space are noticed as well.
2. Unification by connectors(streets) are seen in the detail of the Royal Crescent and the Circus at Bath.
3. Shows further detail of the Royal Crescent. Especially note the dynamicism of the walls.

The idea of Bath flows through to its details and Washington relates to the way the rondels work in unifying various streets and forming local nodes (points of organization).



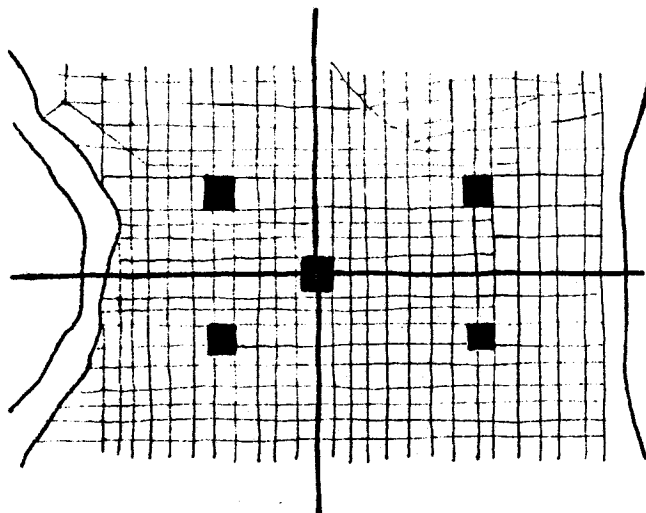
The growth of Bath showing the "events" (squares, circles and crescents) linked by the structure

The events were based on topographical and access considerations only--therefore an emphasis on the picturesque.

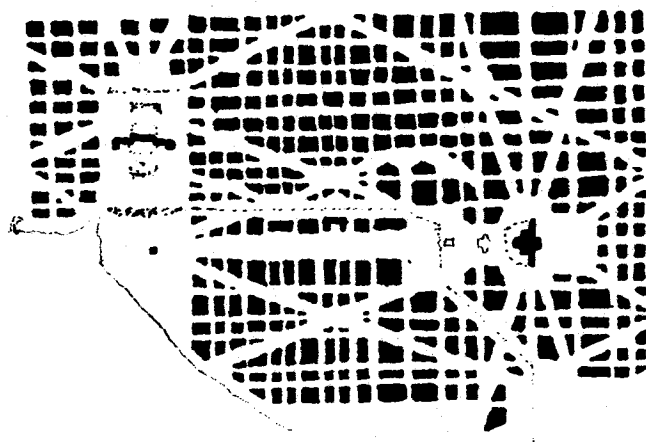
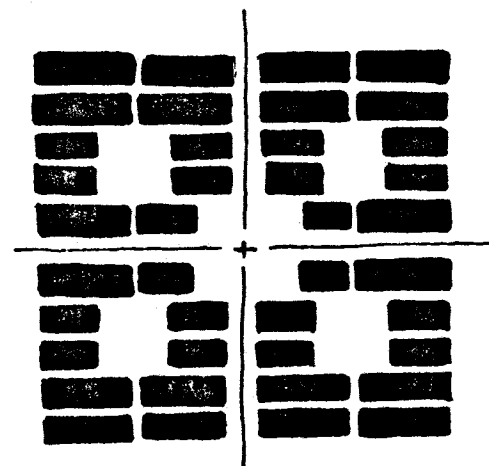


PHILADELPHIA

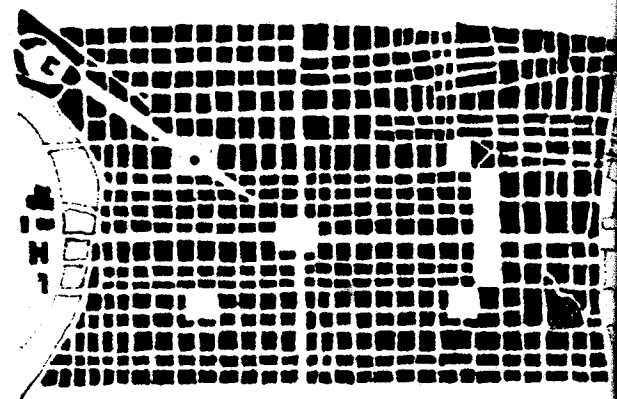
1. Street grid as evolved from William Penn's original plan.
(Before diagonal)
2. Vitruvian type ideal city plan--possible source that generated Philadelphia's as well as Savannah's basic organization.
3. Ellicott's plan for Washington D.C. showing diagonals overlaid on grid.
4. Philadelphia after construction of diagonal (Benjamin Franklin Parkway)



1



3

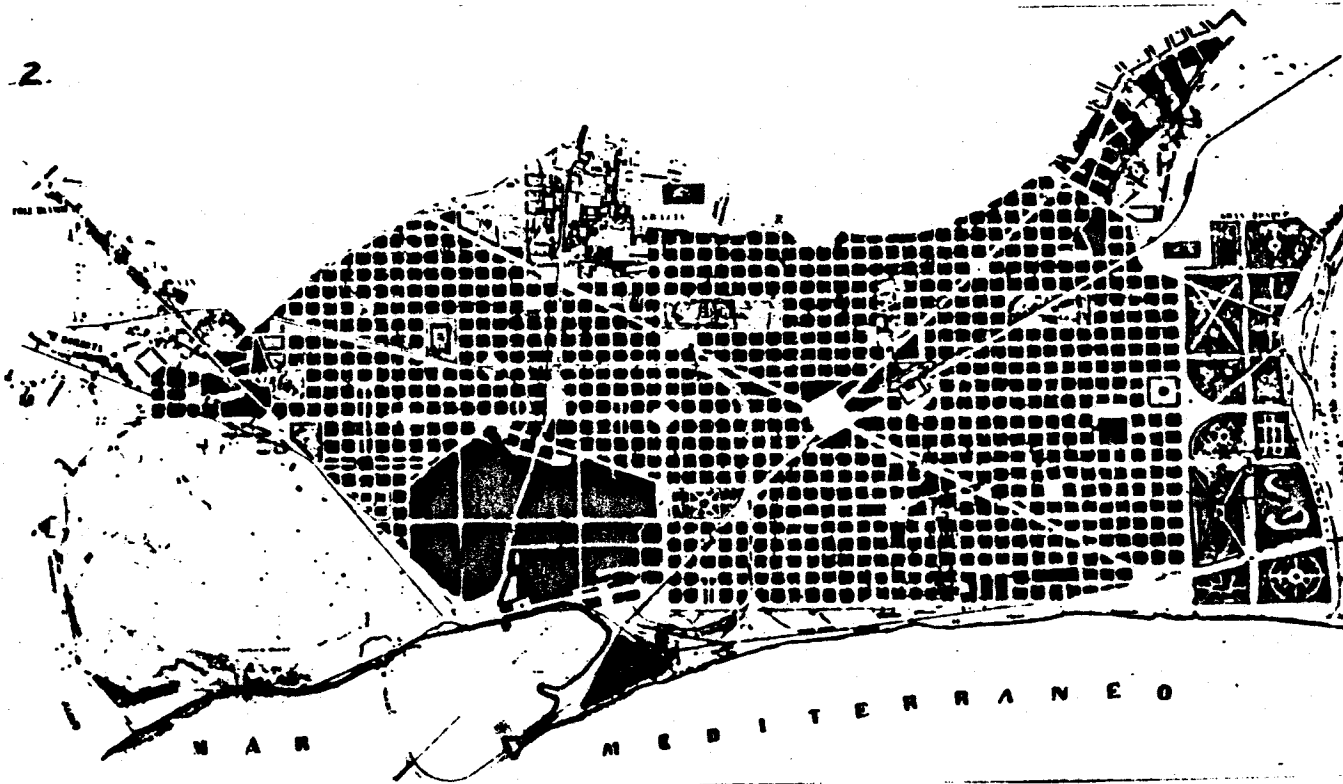
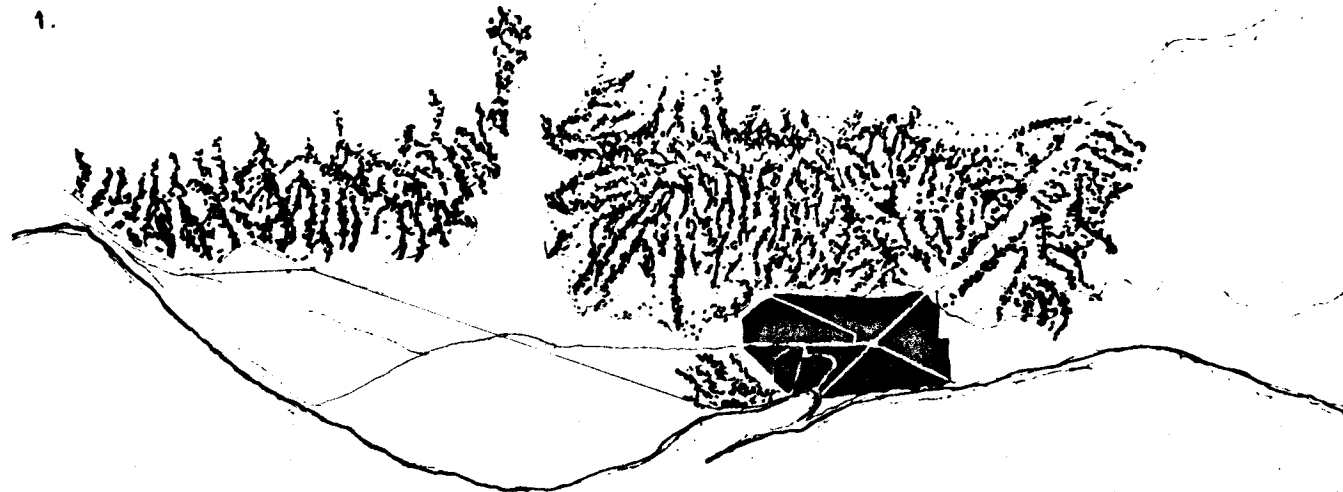


CELONA

Site pressures
leading to the
development of a
longitudinal plan.

Hierarchy in the
grid (which theore-
tically, contains no
hierarchy in itself)
is achieved by the
incorporation of:

- a. the central
square and its
main avenue bi-
secting the grid.
- b. open park areas
within each quad-
rant of the diago-
nals.





Many proposals for the Central Figure after L'Enfant and until 1900, called for the fragmentation of the Mall into either formal parks (Mills) or informal gardens (Downings), contrary to L'Enfant's vision of a grand avenue. None of these proposals were carried out, but the actual development of separate departmental control of distinct areas in the Mall had the same effect.


During this time buildings were placed on the President's grounds changing the shape of the grounds. One of these buildings, the Treasury Building, permanently obstructed the vista down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. Also, during this time the Washington Monument was built, off the meeting of the two major axes, due to foundation problems.

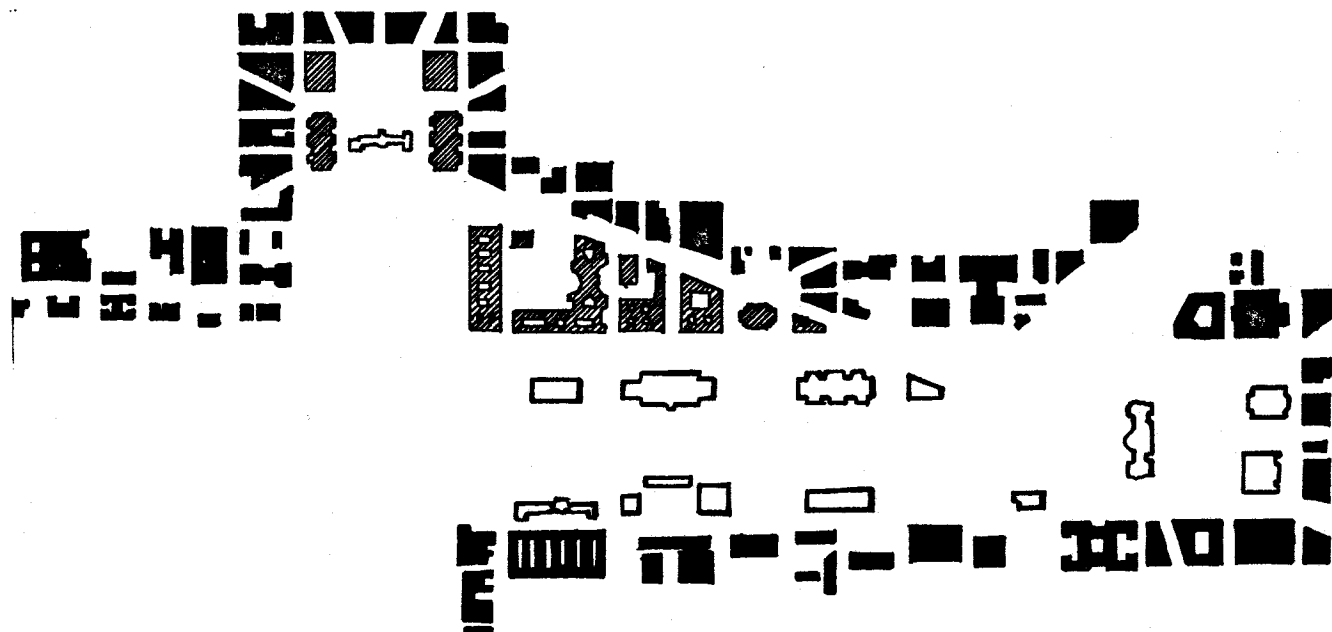
In 1901, the McMillan Commission design was introduced which proposed tilting the Mall's axis through the Washington Monument to the unbuilt Lincoln Memorial and extending the White House axis to a proposed National Pantheon to Heroes. The Senate Park Commission proposal has simpler gardens surrounding the Washington Monument which could be considered more in character with the monument itself.

The drawing of the President's Council's proposal of 1964 shows the present situation with the Jefferson Memorial in the informal setting where the National Pantheon was to be. It differs from the present situation by placing a renewed emphasis on Pennsylvania Avenue.

 -Edge Buildings

 -Buildings acting
as an Occupant
and Edge

 -Occupant Buildings



A telescopic effect is created by the wings of the Palace at Versailles, The White House however, sits in this type of space due to the edge buildings of the urban fabric and the dual role buildings that surround the White House.



Cross-Section of Mall



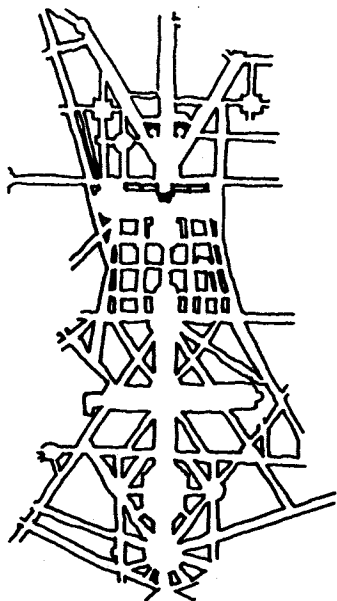
E AND OCCUPANT BUILD-
S

Versailles

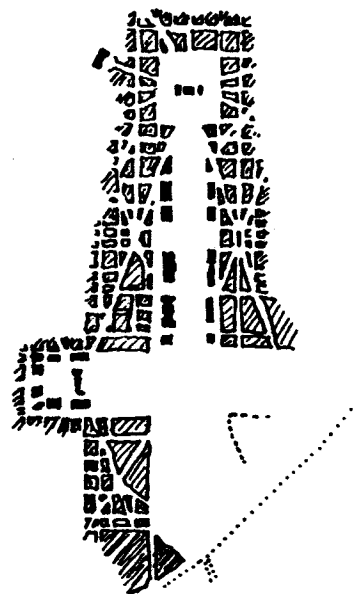
Washington

Paris

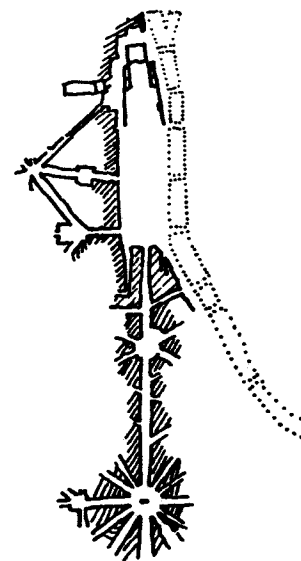
e: plans are the same
scale



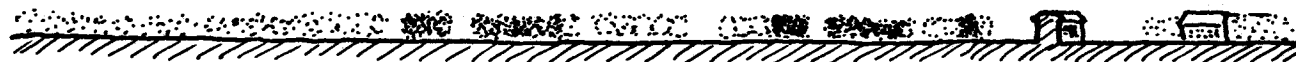
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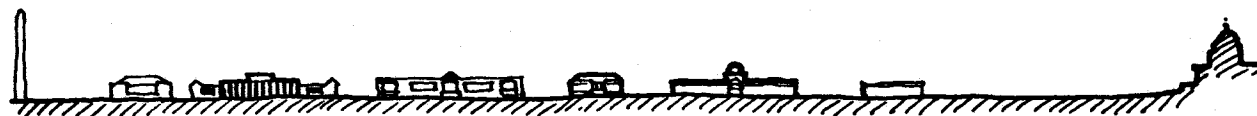
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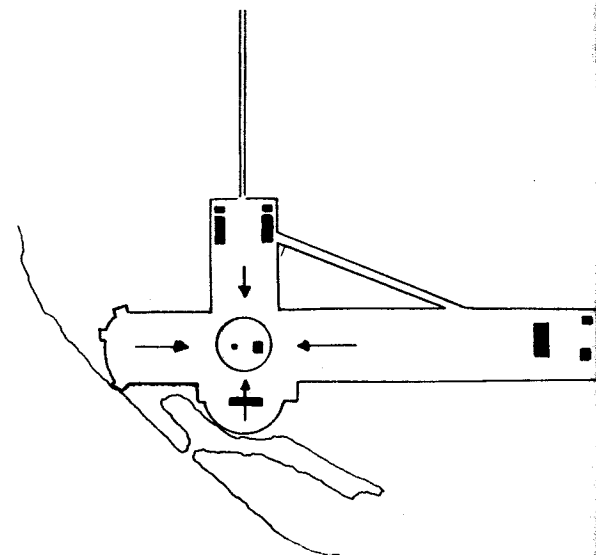
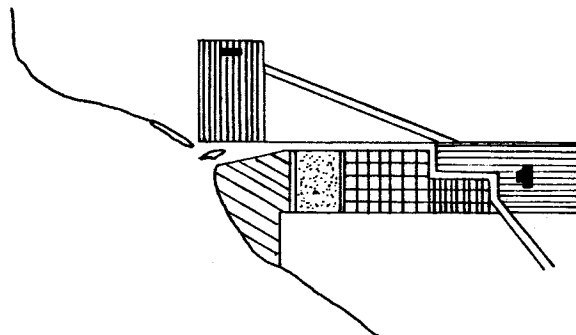


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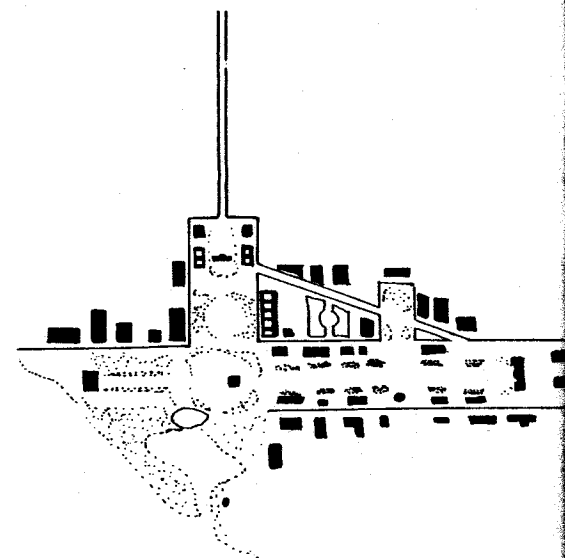
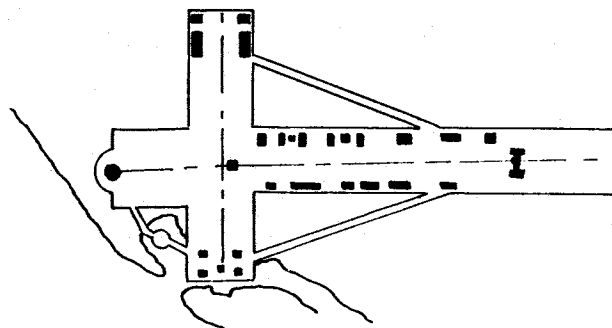


3

1. Robert Mills, 1841
Alexander Jackson
Downing, 1851
2. Cass Gilbert, 1900
3. McMillan Commission
(Olmstead, McKim,
and Burham), 1901
Senate Park Commission
1902
4. President's Council
(Skidmore), 1964



1



3

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

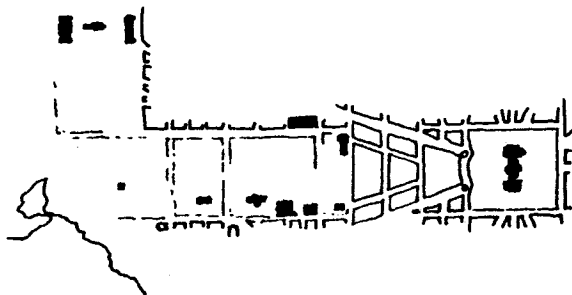
In these four propo-
al sketches, edge and
occupant buildings were
manipulated in various
ways. However, in these
sketches we see a distinct
need for a relationship
between edge and occupants.

Sketch done in early
1900's. Architect
unknown.

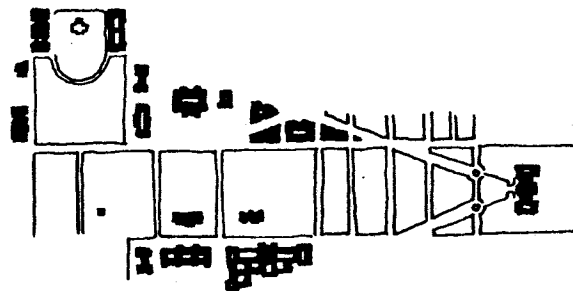
Proposed sketch by
Commission on the
improvement of the
Park system. 1901.
Paul Pelz, Architect.

Proposed boulevard.
Architect unknown.

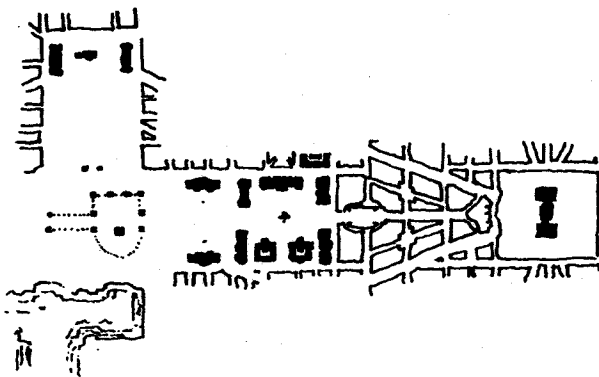
Cass Gilbert Proposal.
1900.



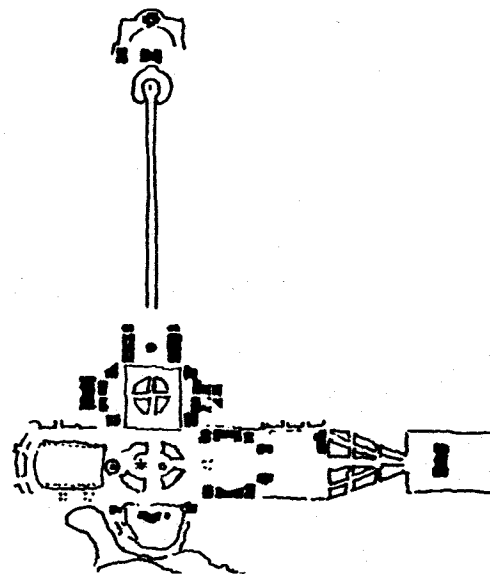
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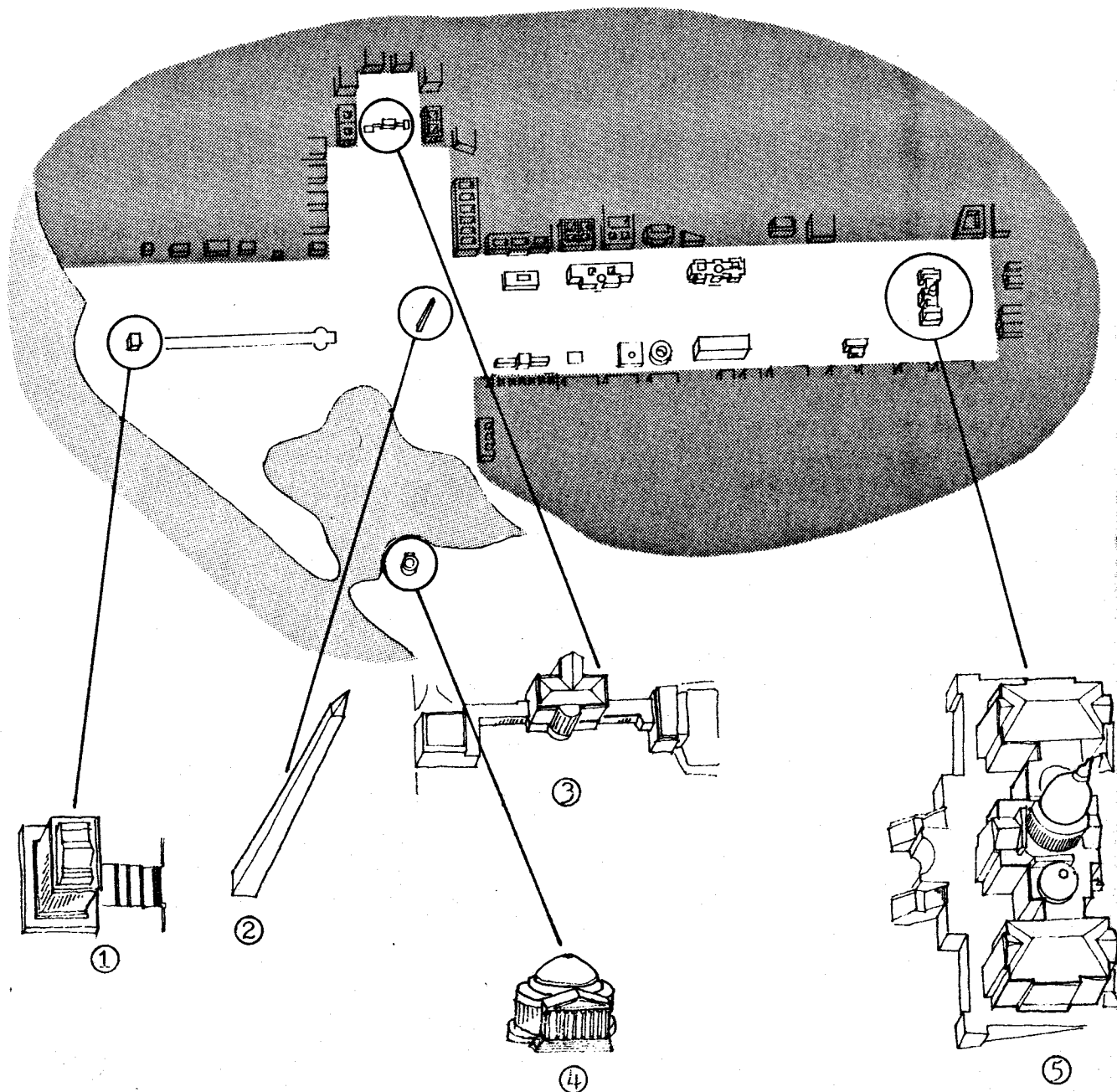


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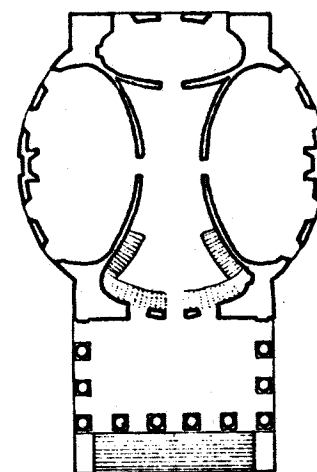
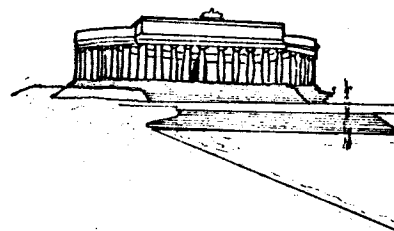
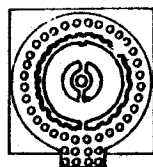
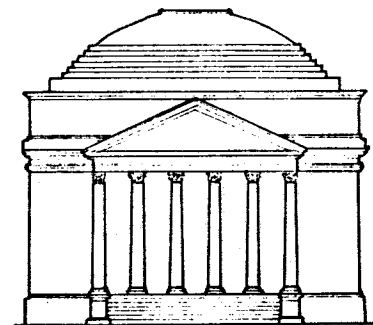
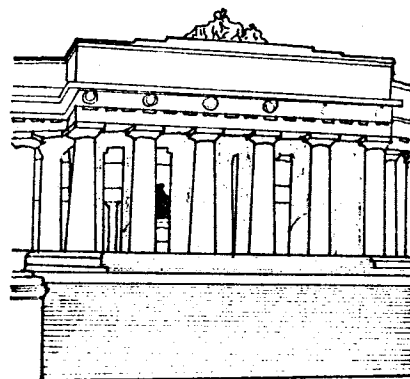
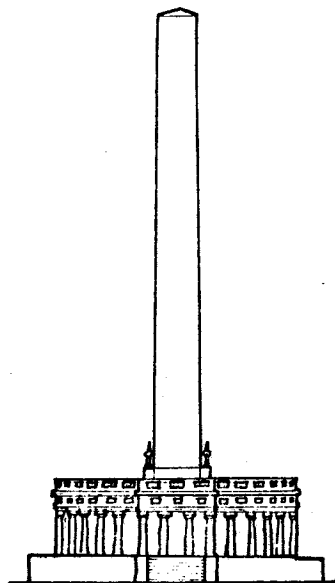
1. Lincoln Memorial,
Henry Bacon, 1922
2. Washington Monument,
Robert Mills, 1848-
1855, 1876-1884
3. White House, James
Hoban, 1792
4. Jefferson Memorial,
John Russell Pope,
1943
5. Capitol Building,
William Thornton,
1792



. Washington Monument,
Original proposal,
Robert Mills

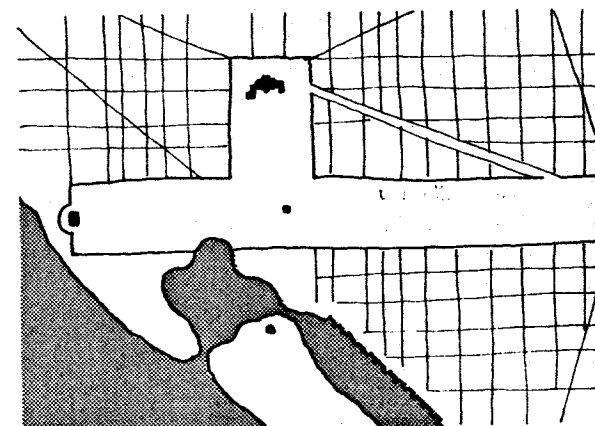
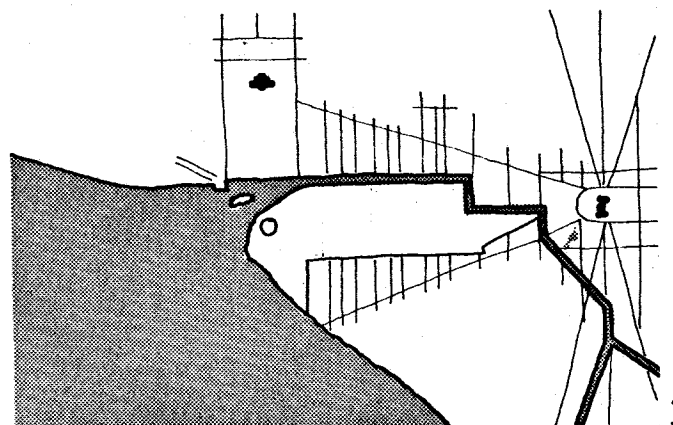
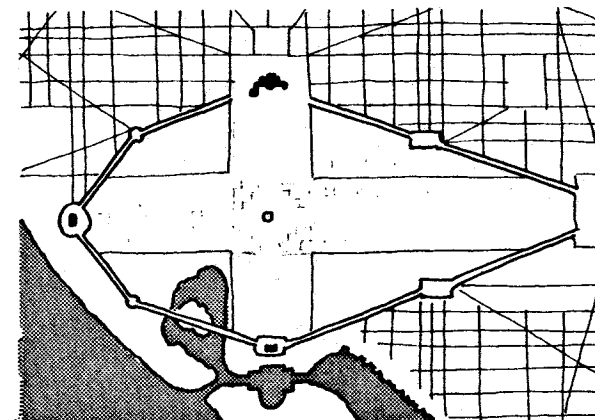
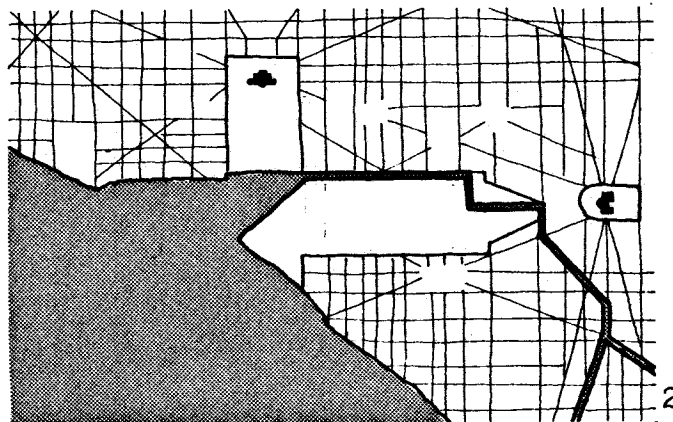
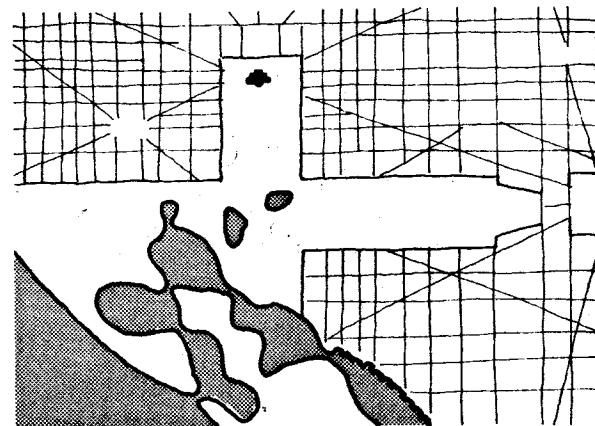
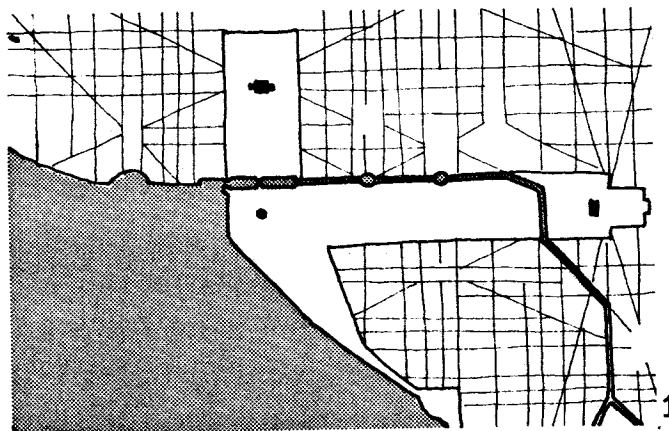
. Lincoln Memorial,
Original proposal,
John Russell Pope

. Jefferson Memorial,
Precedents: The
Rotunda at University
of Virginia, Thomas
Jefferson

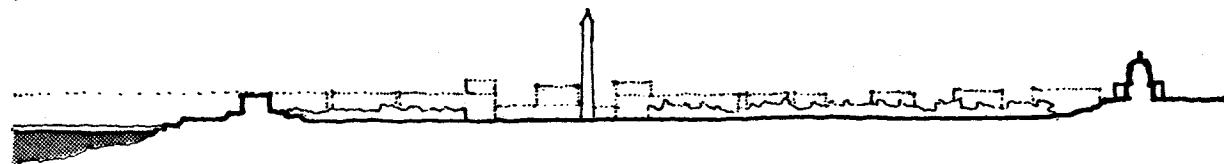
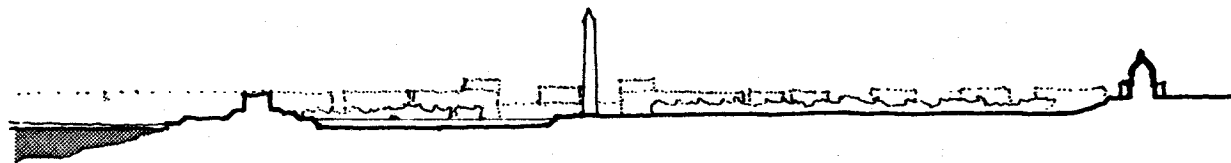
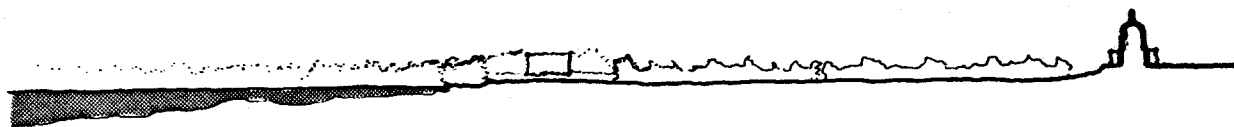
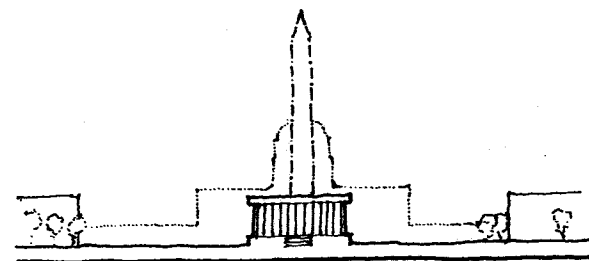
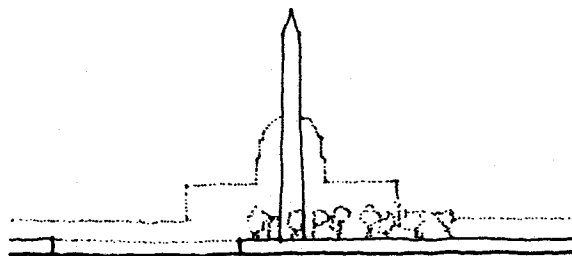
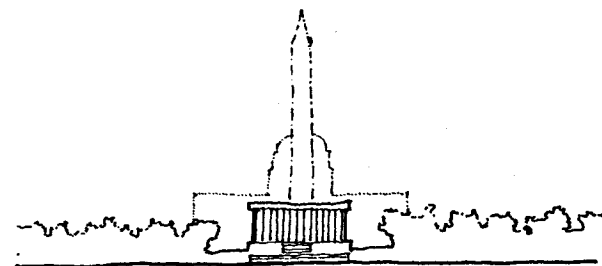
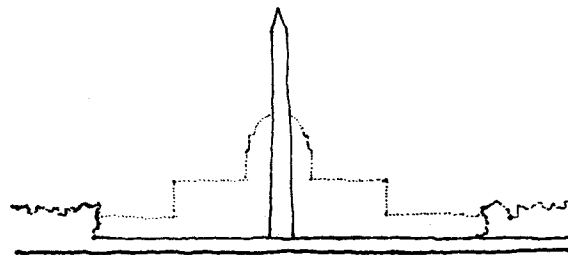


Proposals and Plans for Washington's Water's Edge

1. 1791, L'Enfant
2. 1839, Stone
3. 1841, Mill
4. 1887, Plan
5. 1901, McMillan
6. Present

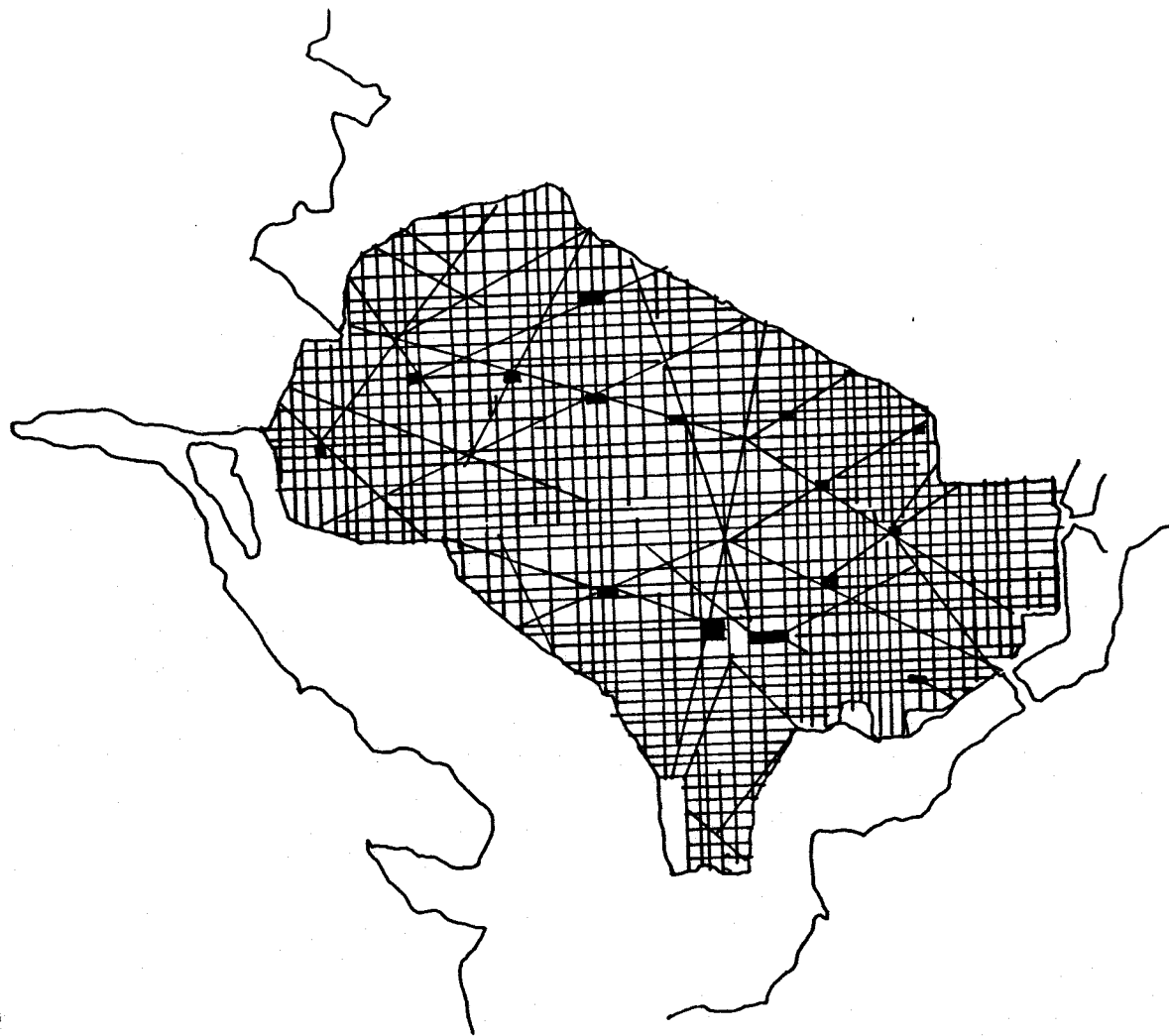


WATER EDGE SECTIONS AND
ELEVATIONS



SQUARES IN WASHINGTON

Intended as "growth nodes", the squares of Washington DC were to be developed by each of the 15 states. Each would have its own monument. The state would also be responsible for the urban fabric surrounding the square. The squares are proportional in magnitude to the incoming avenues.



SQUARES & CIRCLES

L'Enfant's original plan for Washington was to account for two distinct orders. The first was a series of diagonal streets laid over an irregular rectangular grid. These diagonal streets allow for buildings and monuments of the rondels and squares to be viewed in the oblique. Because of their axial relationship to the rectangular grid, the buildings and monuments can also be seen frontally.

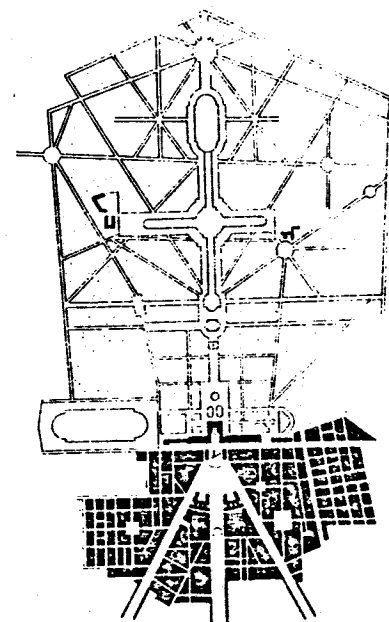
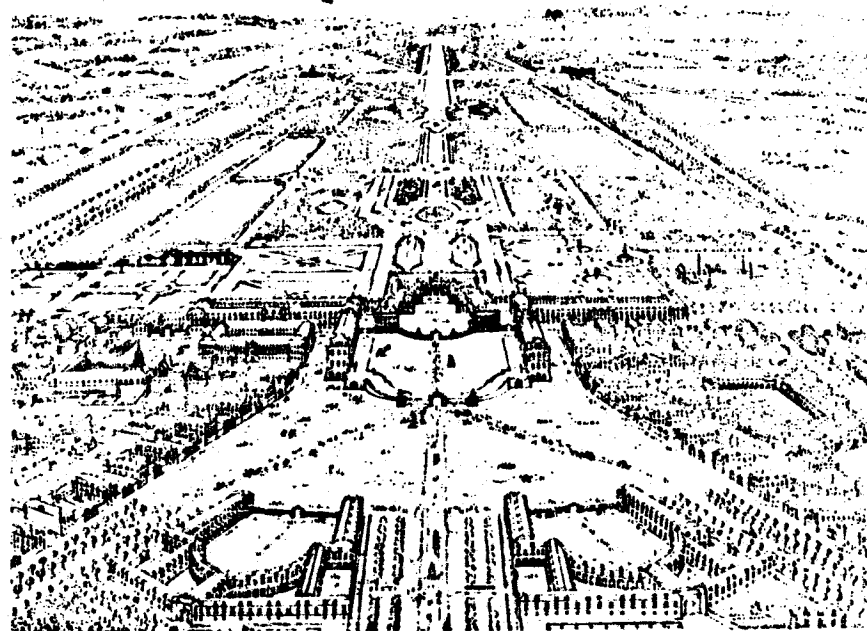
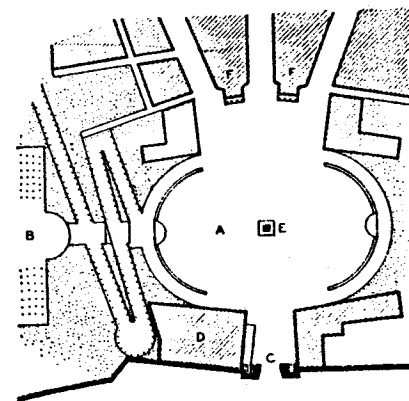
The second order to L'Enfant's plan was a central controlling axis scheme that was intended to give the White House and Capitol important places in the design and to allow them to dominate it.

Each rondel and square was placed in a location that commanded the best views. They were organized so that they had a quality of reciprocity of views with each other rondel and square.

The rondels and squares were placed as equidistant from each other as possible because they were intended to be centers of growth for the city. Each rondel and square was to be embellished with monuments by a particular state in the union at that time.

1. Piazza Del Popolo

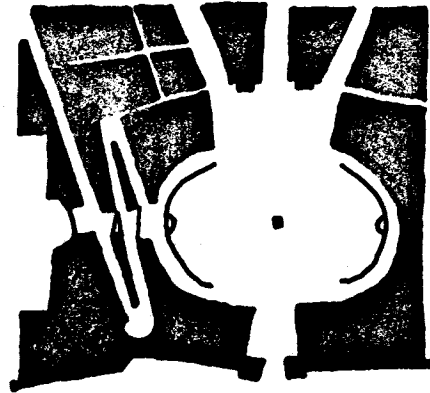
2. Versailles



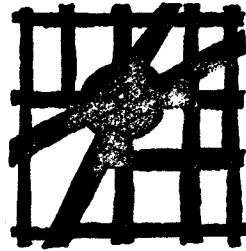
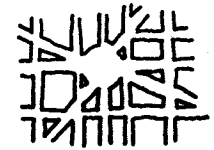
1. A typical rondel in Washington, irregular buildings form the regular space.



2. Piazza Del Popolo, Rome. Buildings and garden terraces form the space.



3. An example of how L'Enfant dealt with the intersection of the irregular grid with diagonals. (top)



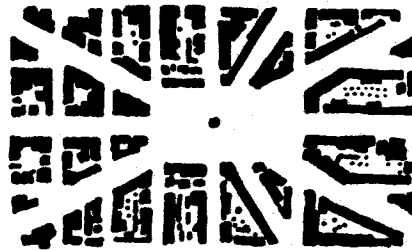
An example of how Evelyn dealt with the same problem in his proposed London plan. (bottom)

1

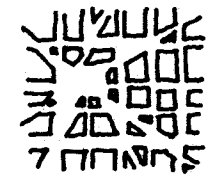
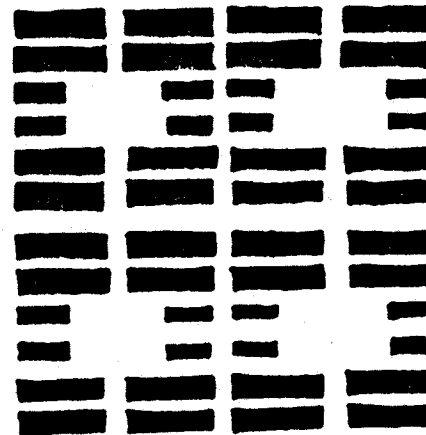
2

3

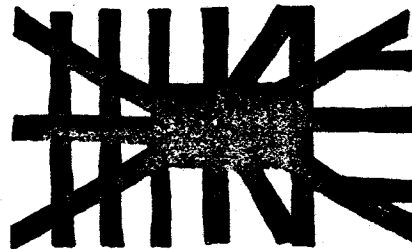
1. A typical square in Washington. The space of the square is formed by the building edges.



2. A plan for Savannah according to Vitruvian principles.



3. An example of how L'Enfant formed a square in Washington with diagonals intersecting an irregular rectangular grid. (top)



An example of how Evelyn dealt with a similar problem in his proposed London plan. (bottom)

1

2

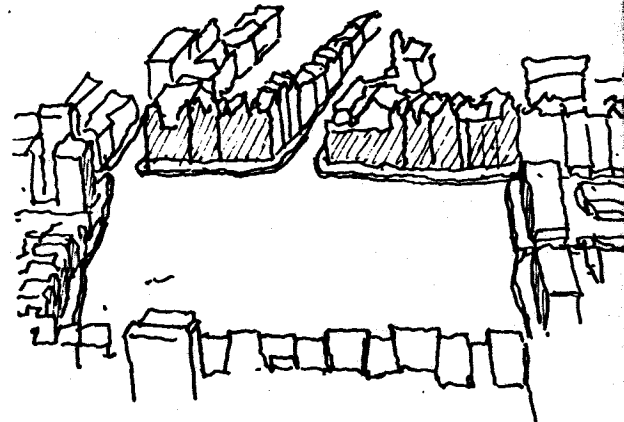
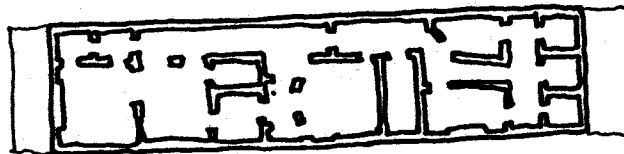
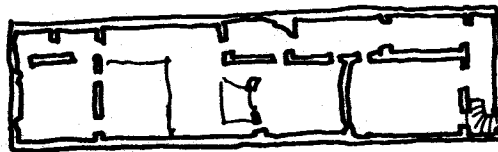
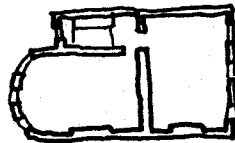
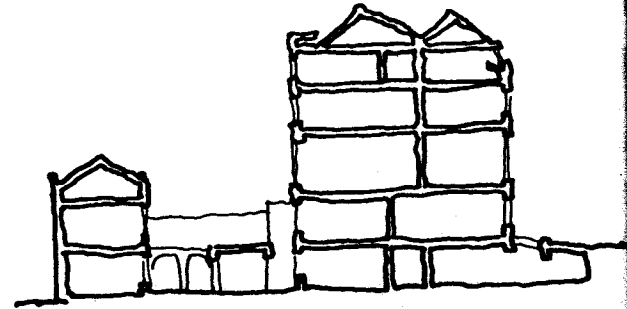
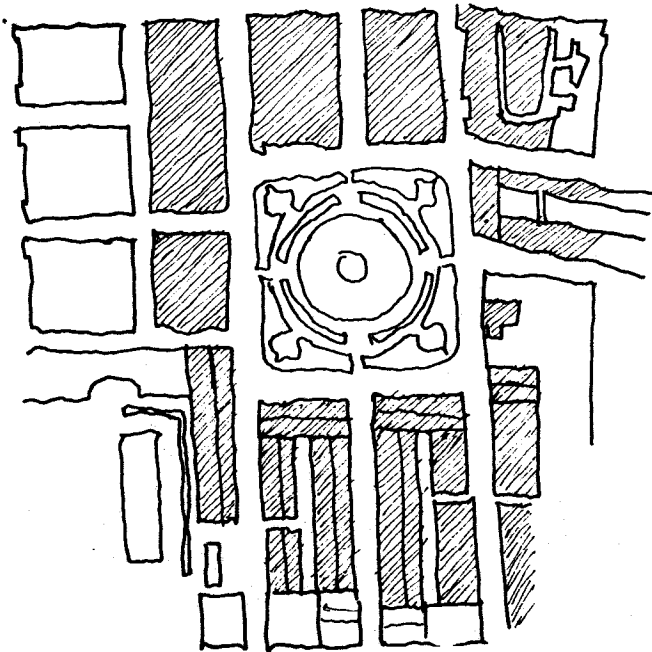
3

COMPARISONS

In an effort to bring the wealthy into the city, London introduced the square as an exclusive housing area.

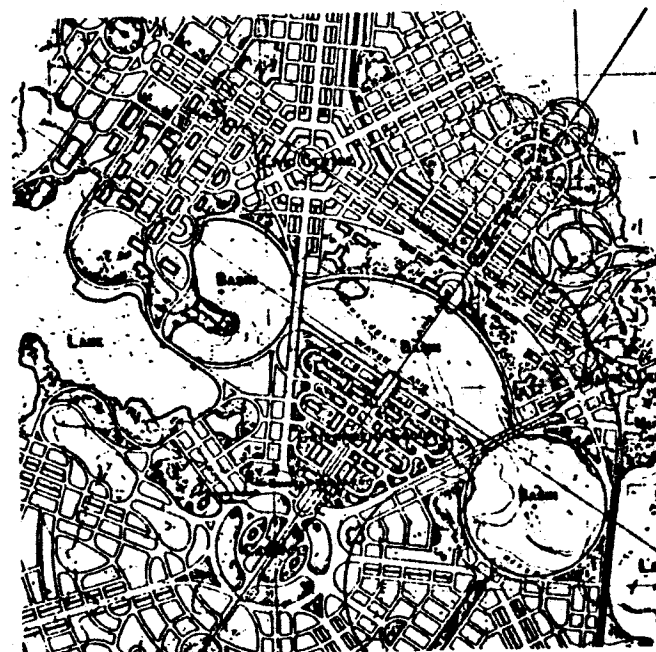
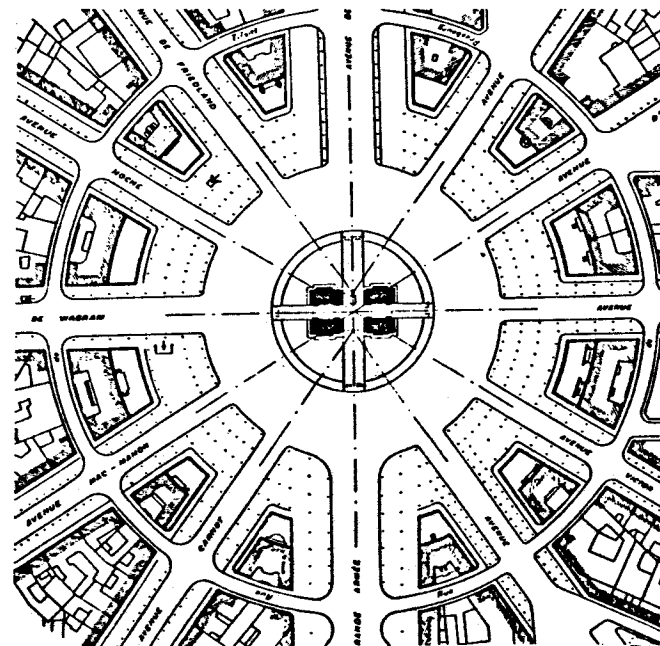
Rowhousing surrounded and enfronted the square

- 1- Russell Square, London
- 2- Plan of Bedford Mews Rowhousing
- 3- Section of Bedford Mews
- 4- Perspective of Russell Square



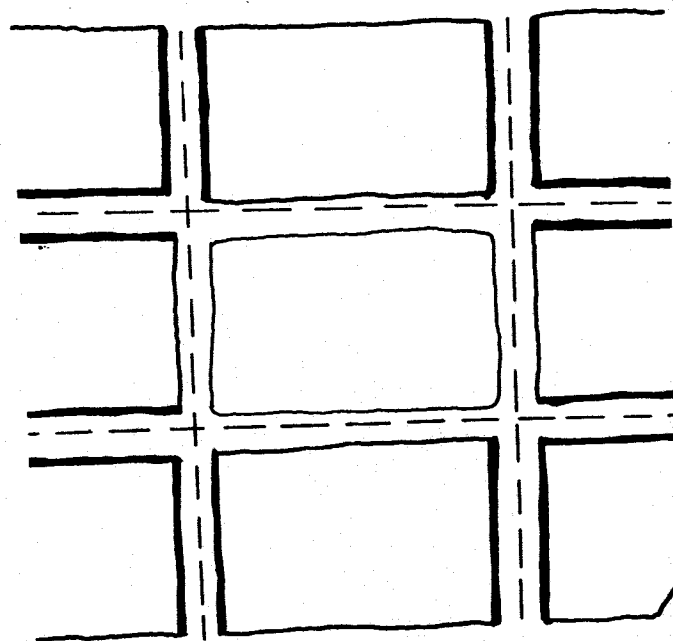
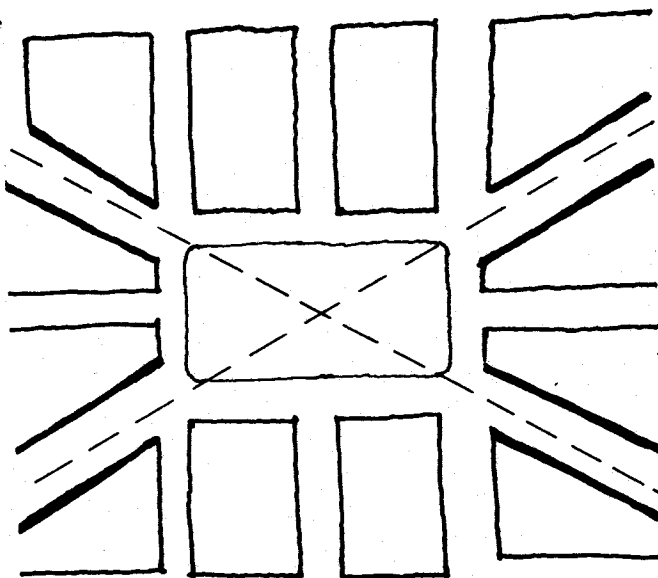
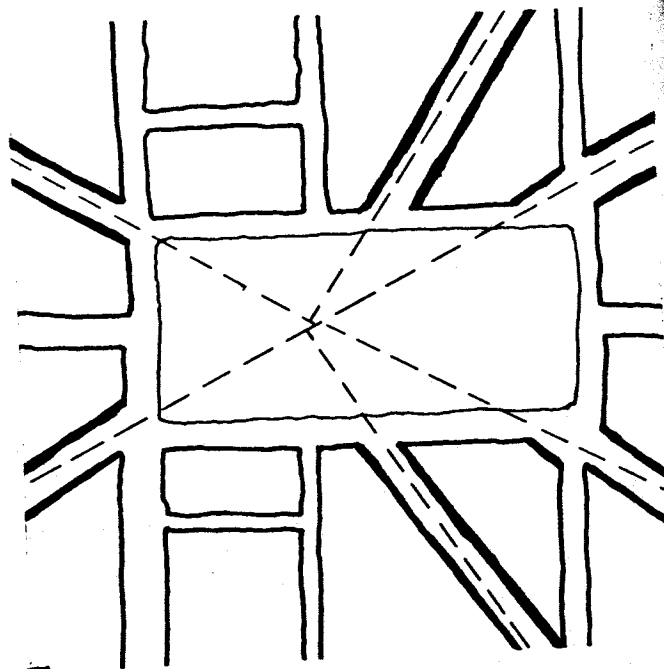
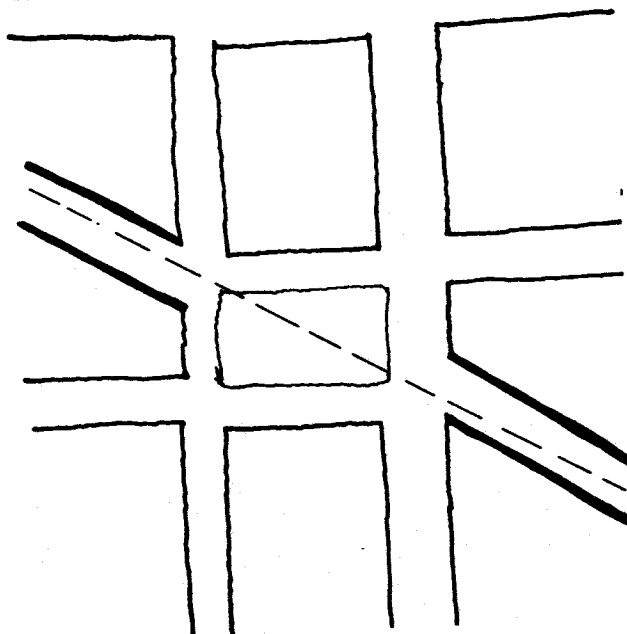
precedents.

Versailles
Place de l'Etoile,
Paris
Paris
Canberra, Australia



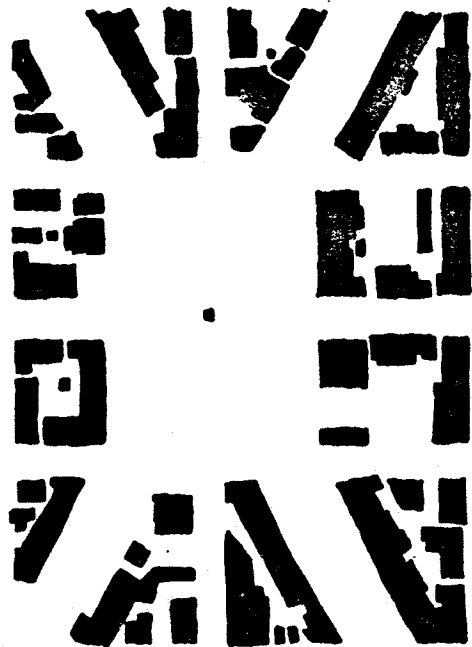
SQUARE TYPES

1. A Diagonal street breaking the grid, thus producing a square.
2. Two crisscrossing diagonals at the corners of a rectangular plaza.
3. A square which has a whole series of diagonals along with the regular grid streets.
4. Typical square with orthogonal streets; a void in the grid.



Typical Object Square A

- A. Plan
- B. Section



B



1

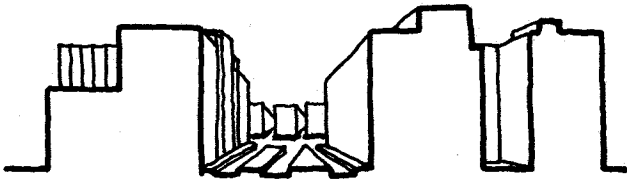
Typical Fabric Square

- A. Plan
- B. Section

A



B



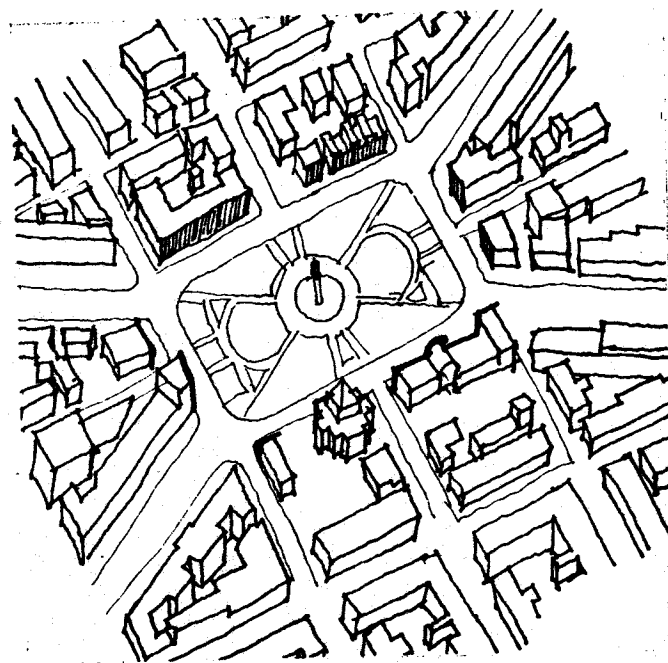
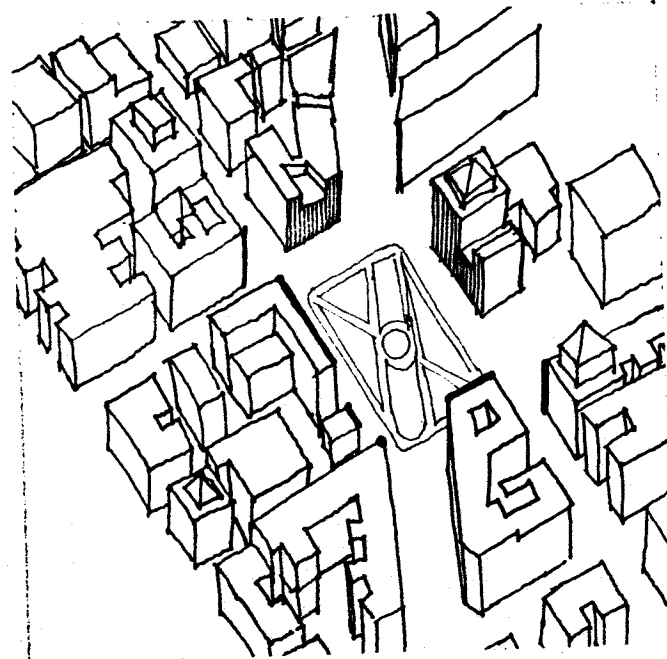
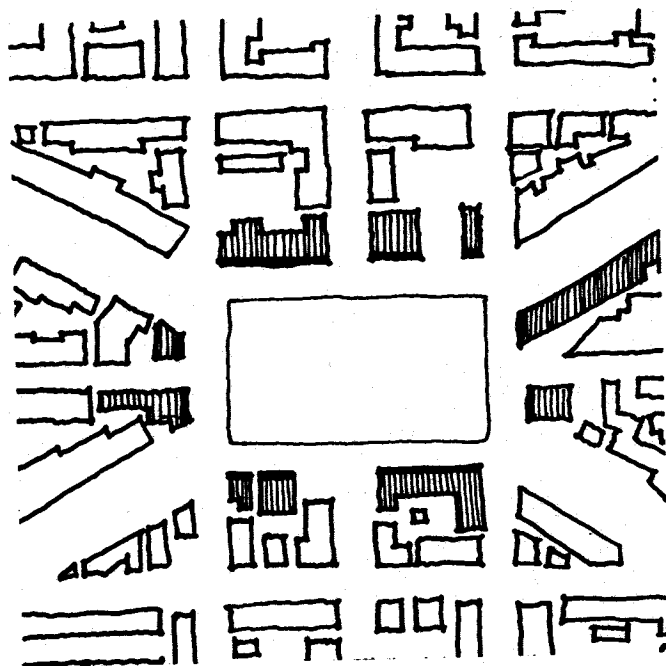
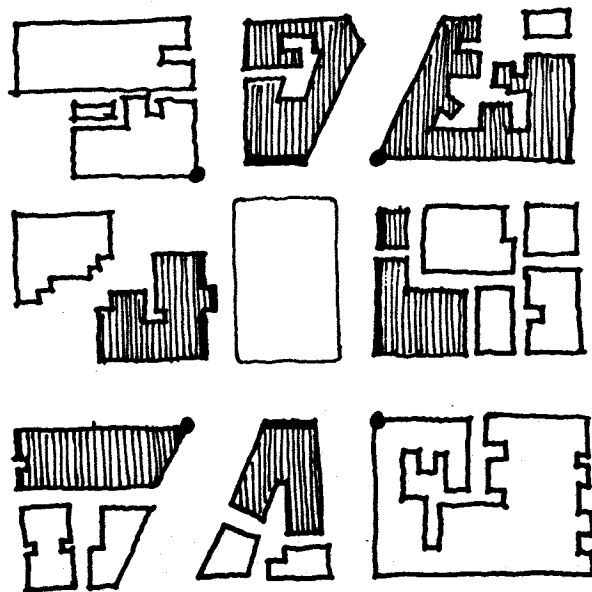
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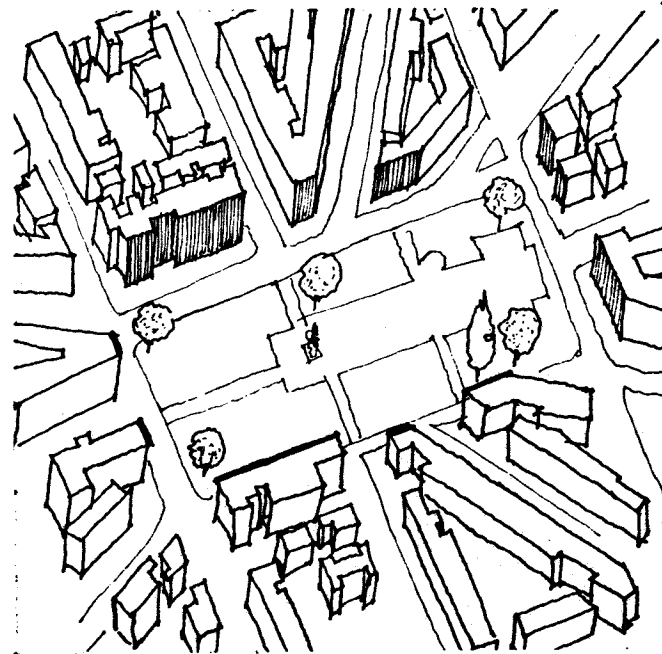
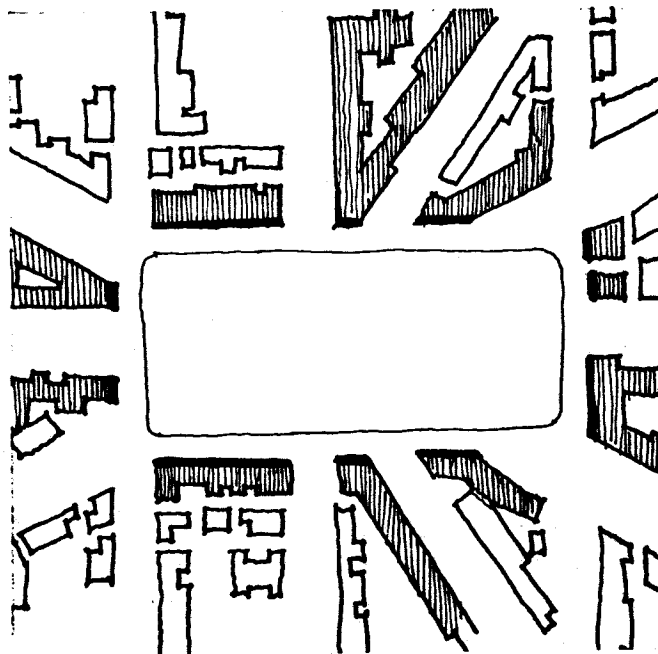
BUILDING TYPES

THE EFFECT OF THE DIAGONAL STREET ON THE SQUARE

As diagonals are introduced at the corners of squares, the actual physical area of the corner is reduced, forcing a very small part of the building envelope to actually address the square.

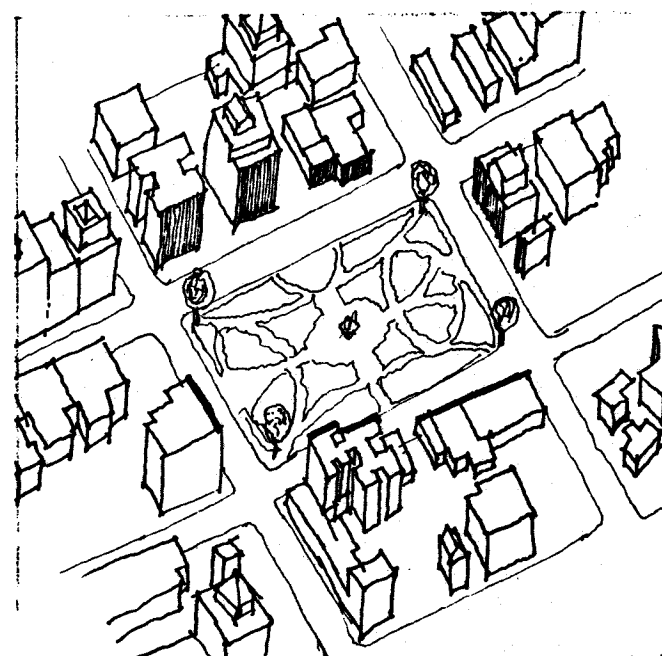
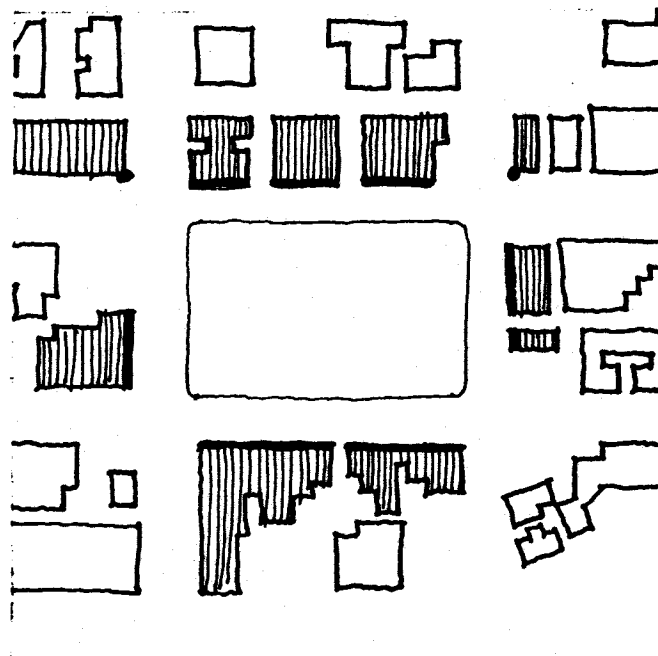
The building program spaces run along the diagonal entering the street which reinforces the street line, thus producing a fabric building.





THE EFFECT OF THE OR- THOGONAL STREETS ON THE SQUARE

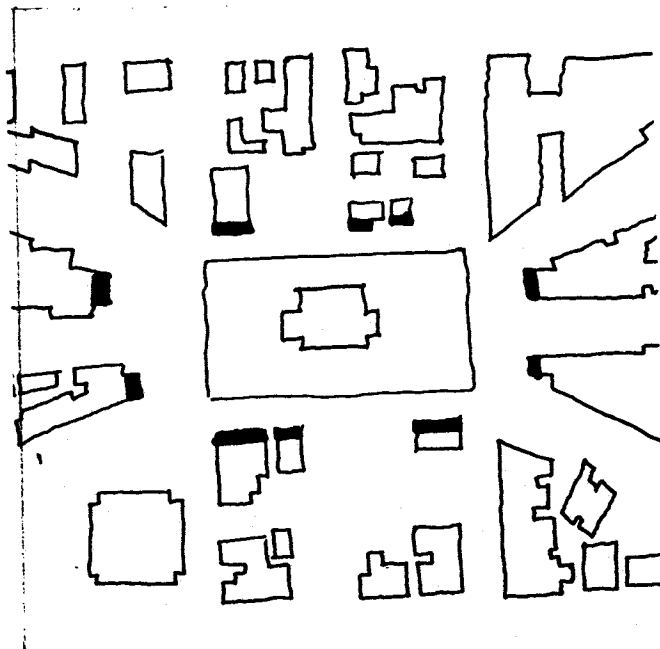
The sides of the square without diagonals, give the buildings a major facade area which contributes to the square's enclosure. The building's program facing the square or running perpendicular to it, reinforces the square's space but the flexibility in program placement also resulted ironically in object buildings



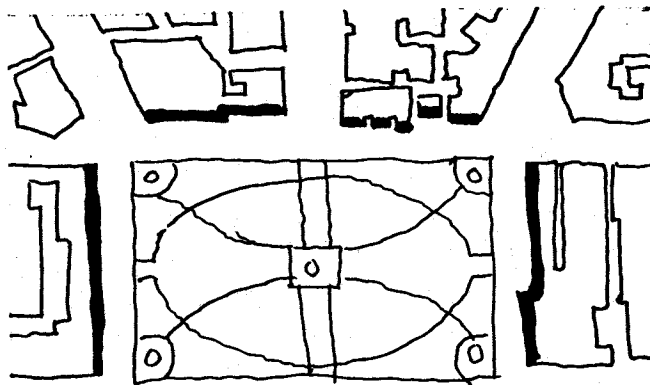
DENSITY AND SECTION

This example reveals that certain squares are not effective in enclosing the space. The buildings as objects leak out space

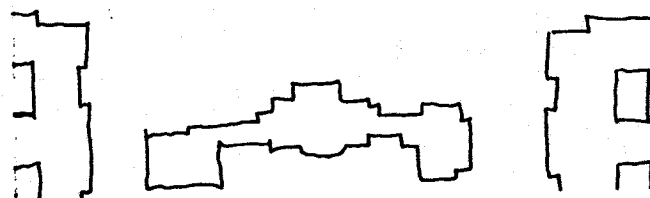
In section, the buildings surrounding Mt Vernon Square serve to emphasize the object building in the middle.



Located in the dense government area, the buildings effectively enclose the square. Sectionally the buildings frame the view of the White House.

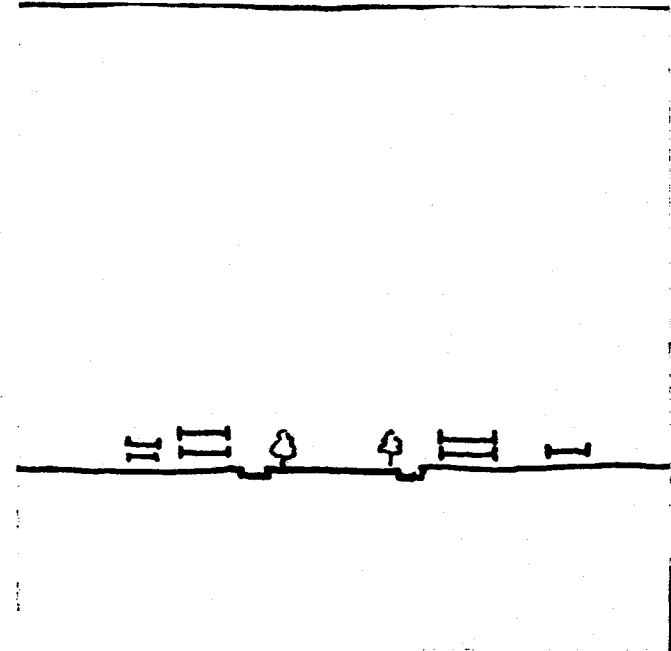
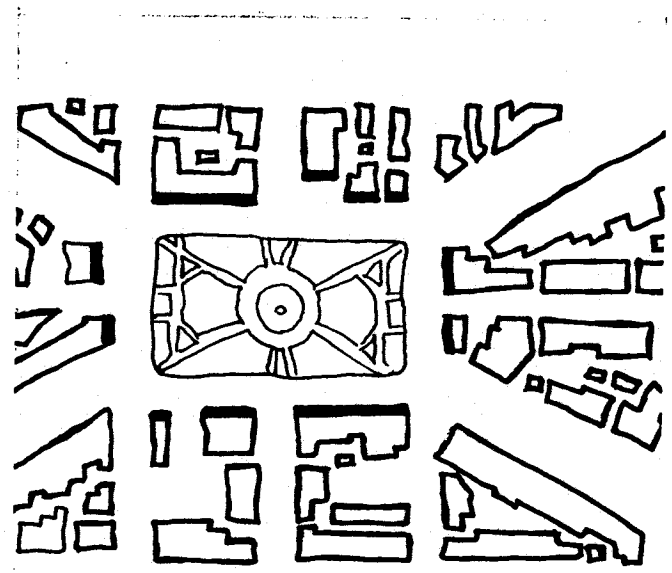
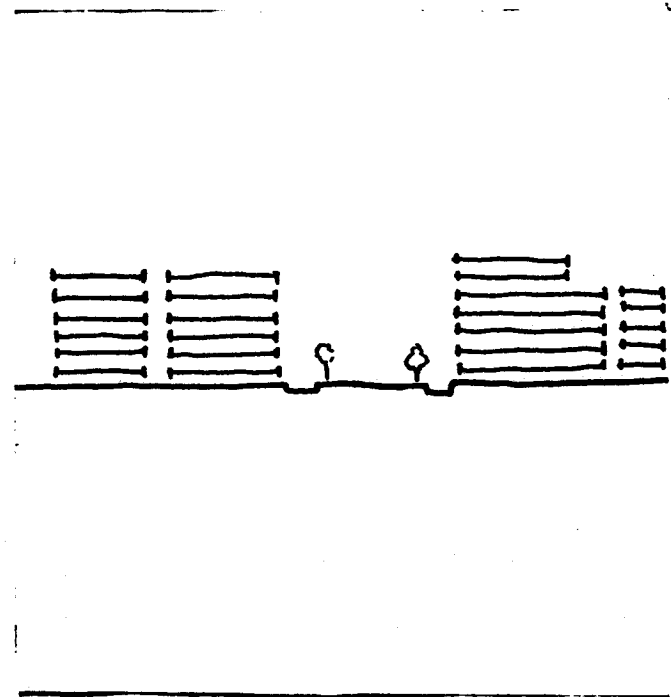
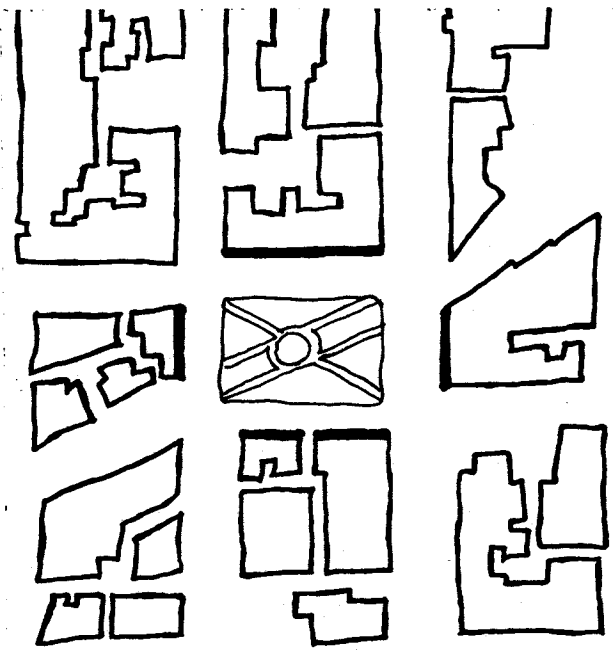


DENSITY & SECTION

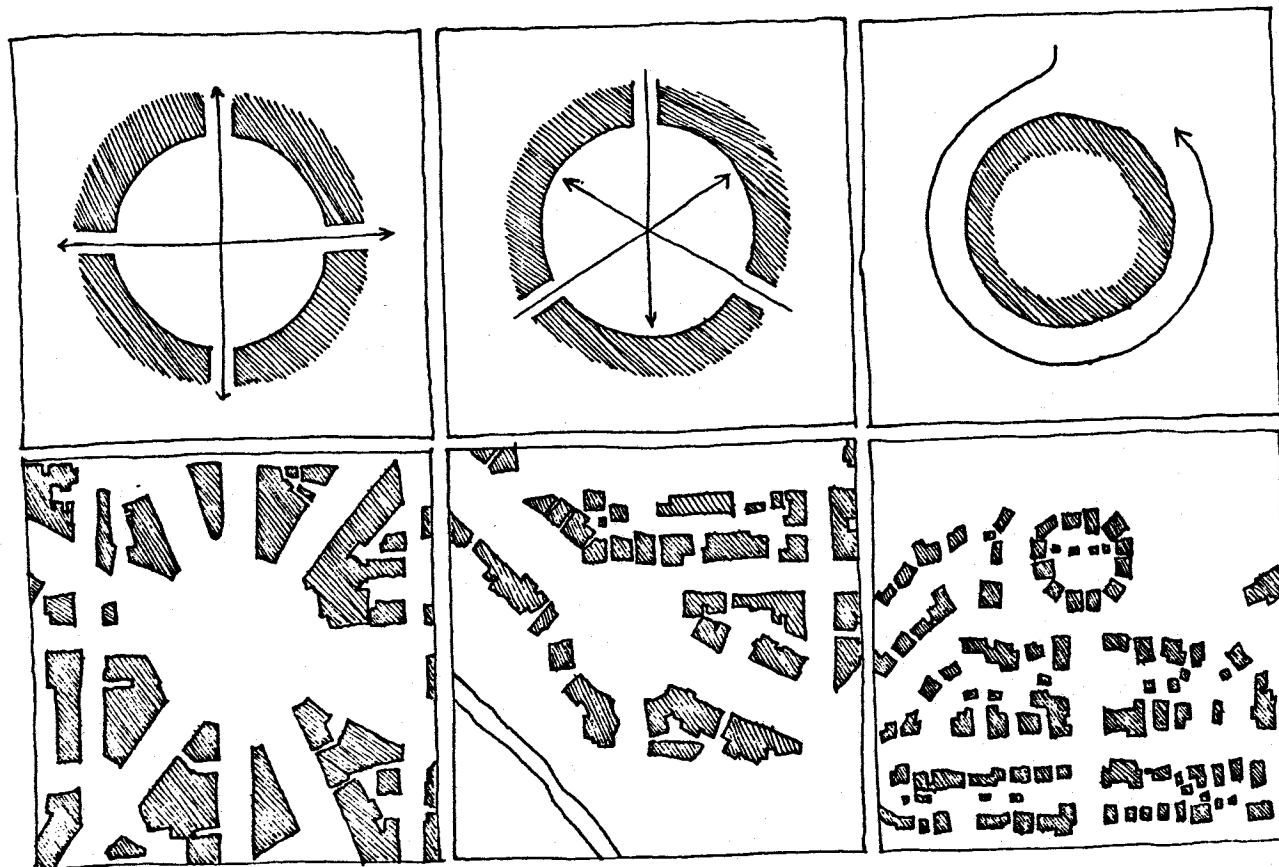


A difference in density is apparent between the residential and the commercial areas.

The buildings in the residential sector act as objects on the perimeter of the square; as opposed to the fabric buildings in the business area which tend to enclose the square more effectively.

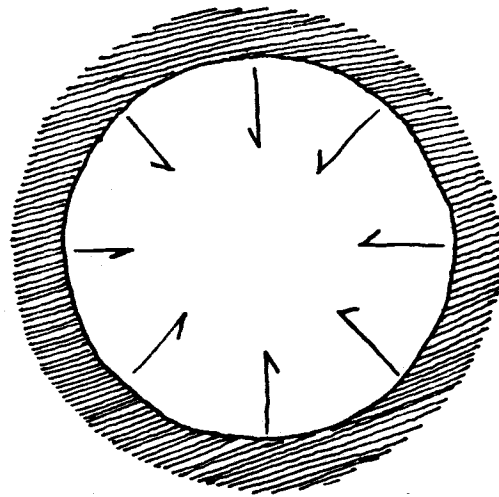


Idealized circle con-
ditions as compared to
actual conditions in
Washington.



Static and dynamic
circles in Washington.

1. Diagram of ideal
static condition.
Strong edge defines and
contains space.

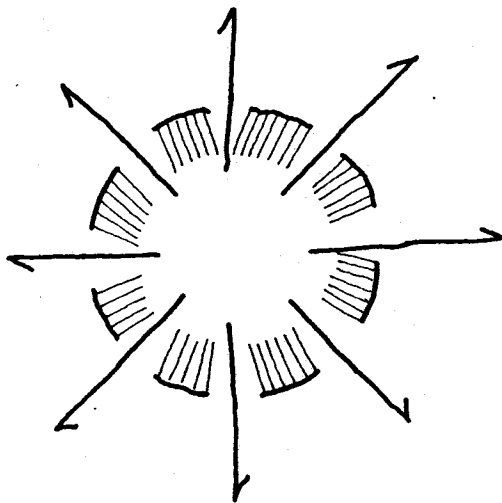


2. Logan circle.

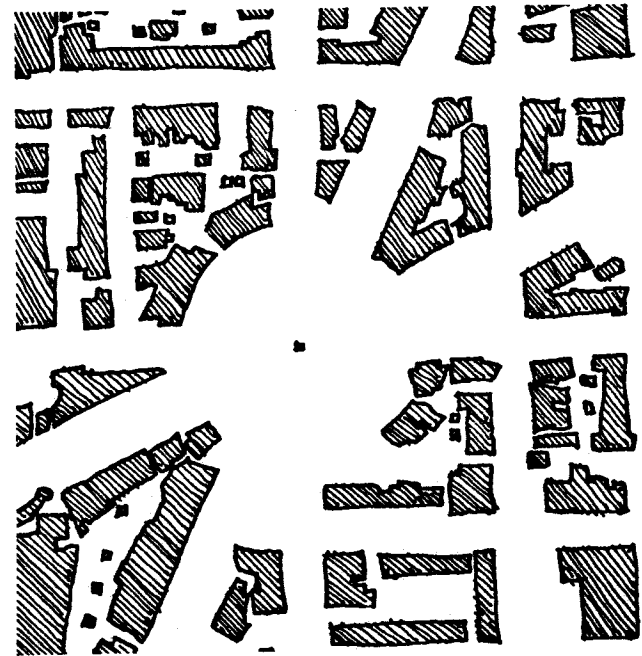
3. Diagram of ideal
dynamic conditions.
Weakly defined edge
releases space.

4. Dupont circle

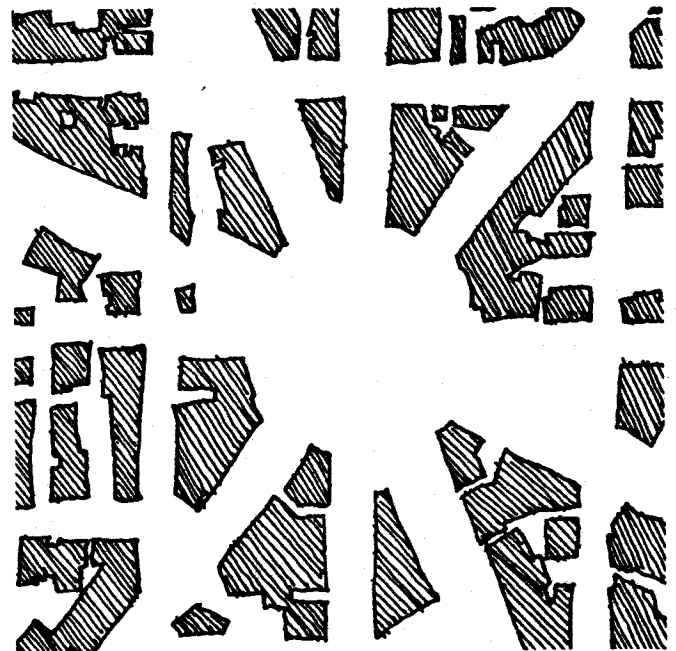
1



3



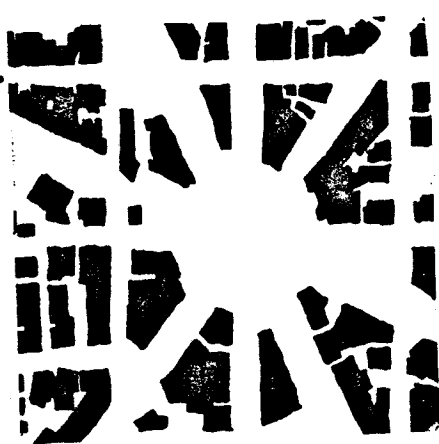
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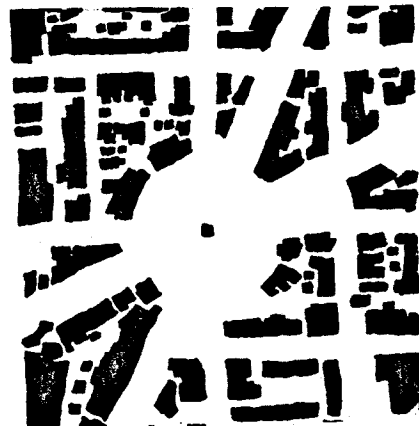
4

Basic circle typologies.
Figure ground.

1. Dupont circle
2. Logan circle
3. Sheridan circle
4. Washington circle
5. Thomas circle
6. Scott circle
7. Kalorama circle



1



2



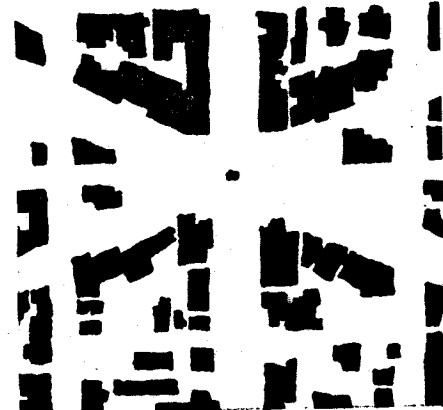
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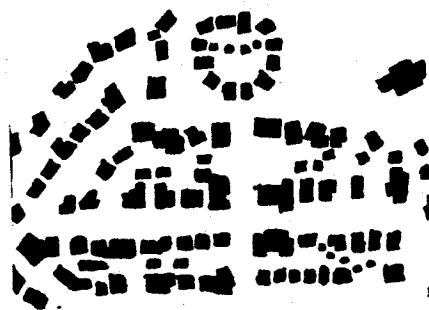
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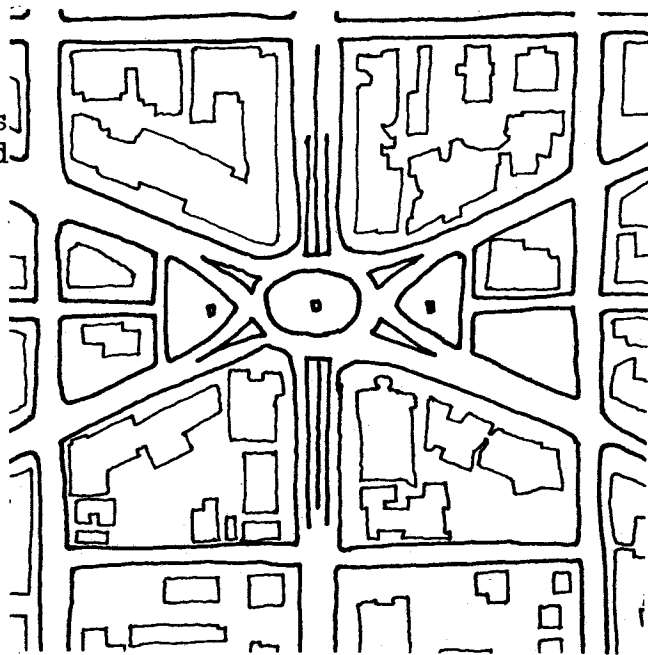
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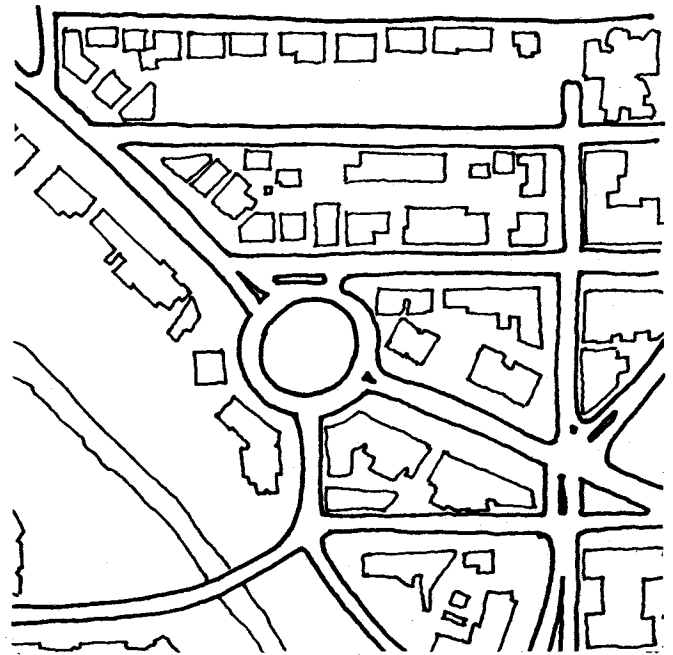
7

Street spaces and how
they define circles.
Note how scott circle is
only defined by the road
pattern.

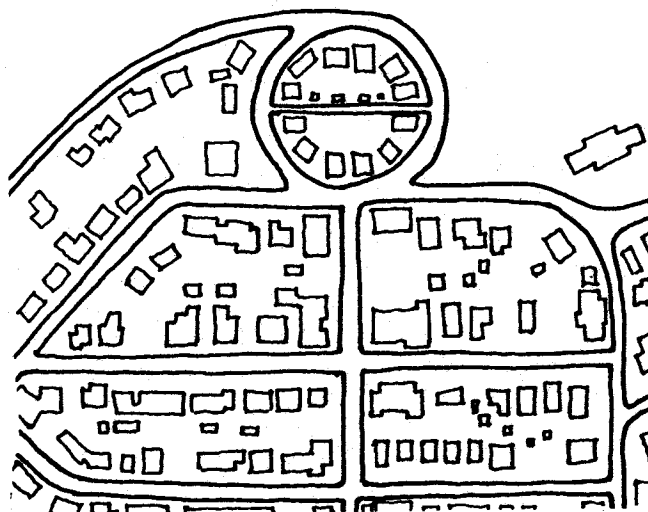
- 1.Scott circle
- 2.Sheridan circle
- 3.Kalorama circle
- 4.Dupont circle



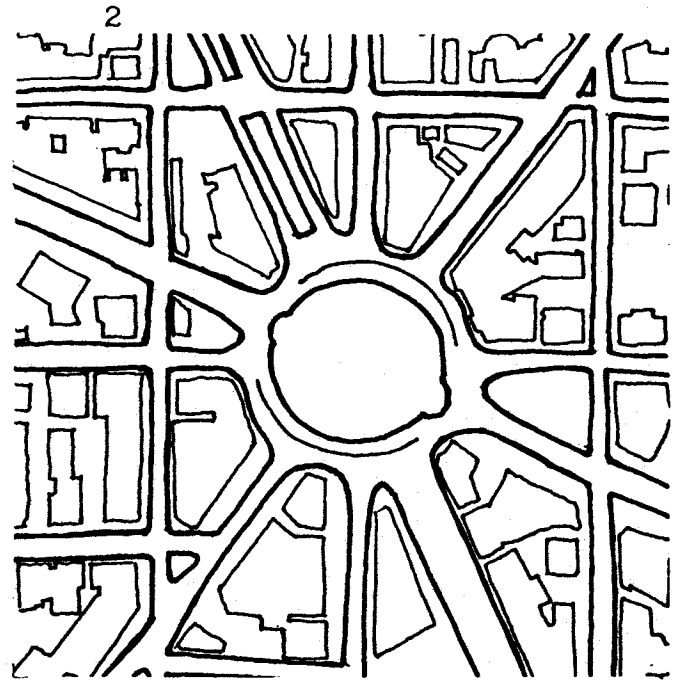
1



2



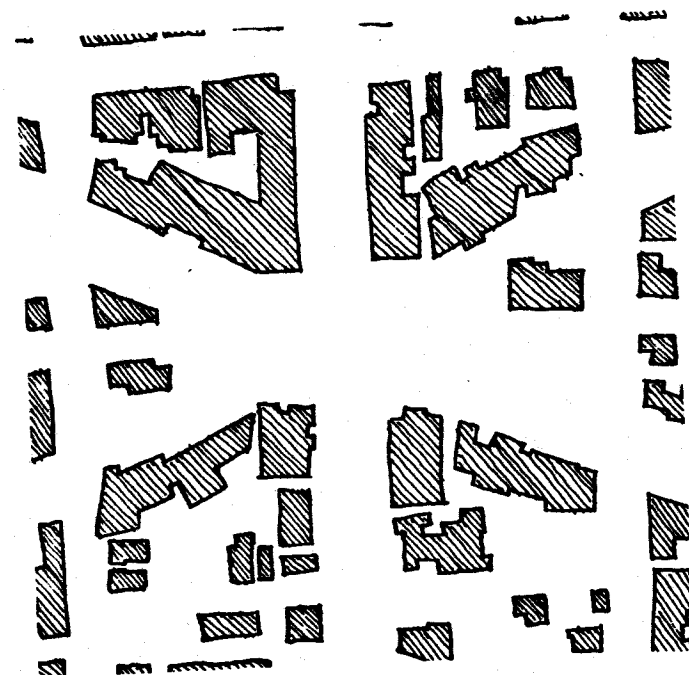
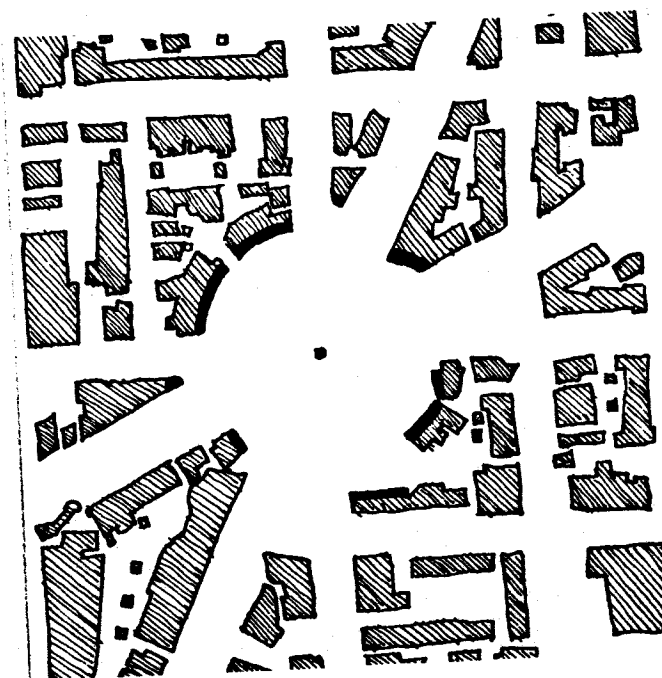
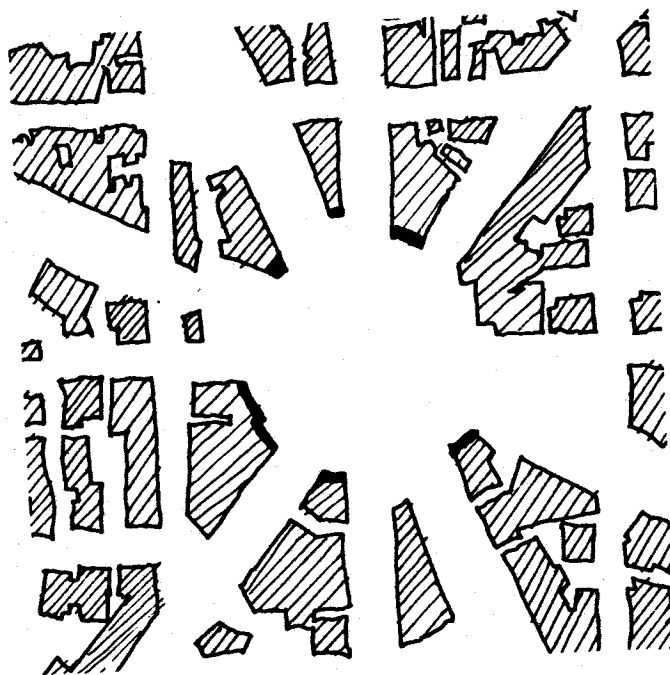
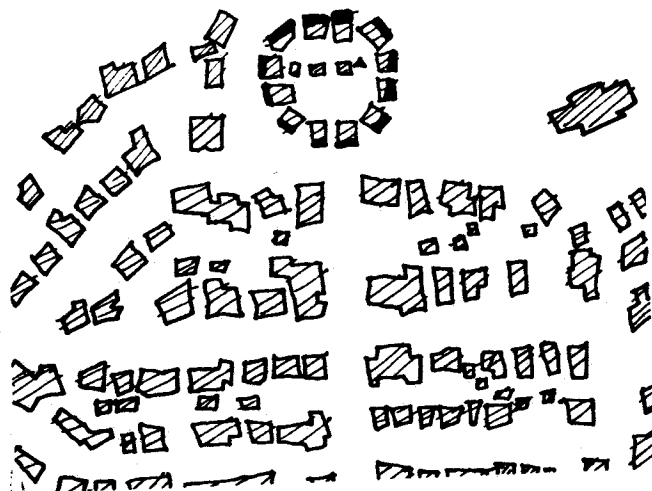
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4

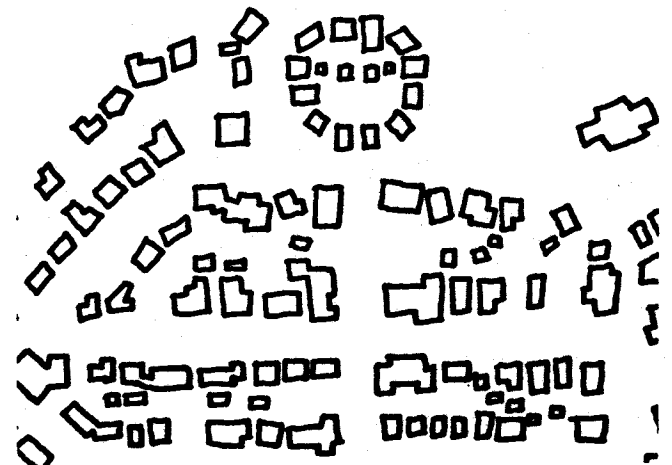
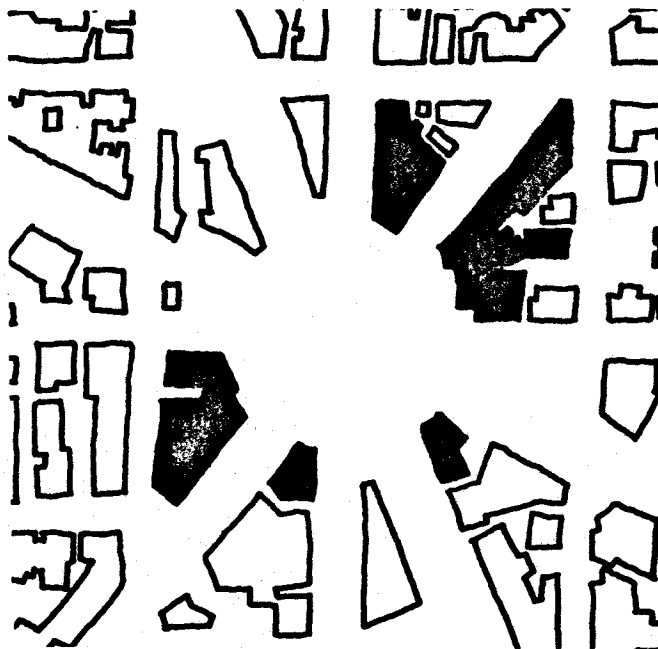
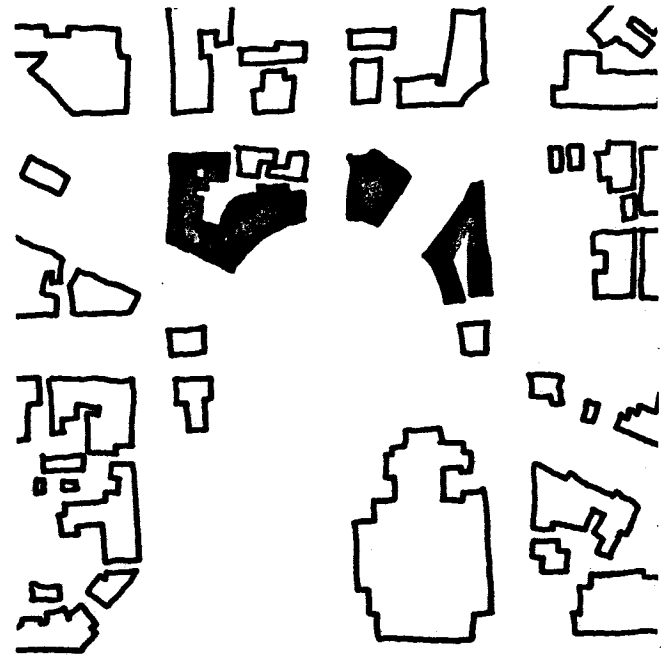
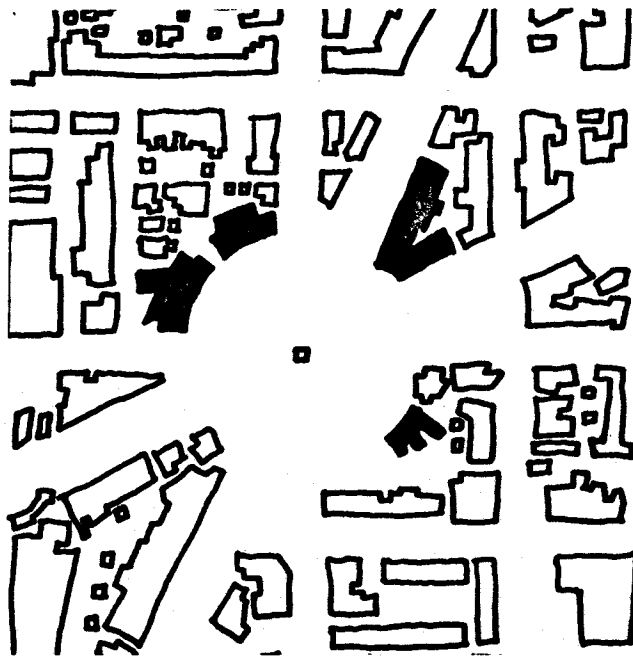
Definition of the circle

— =Edge which defines
the circle



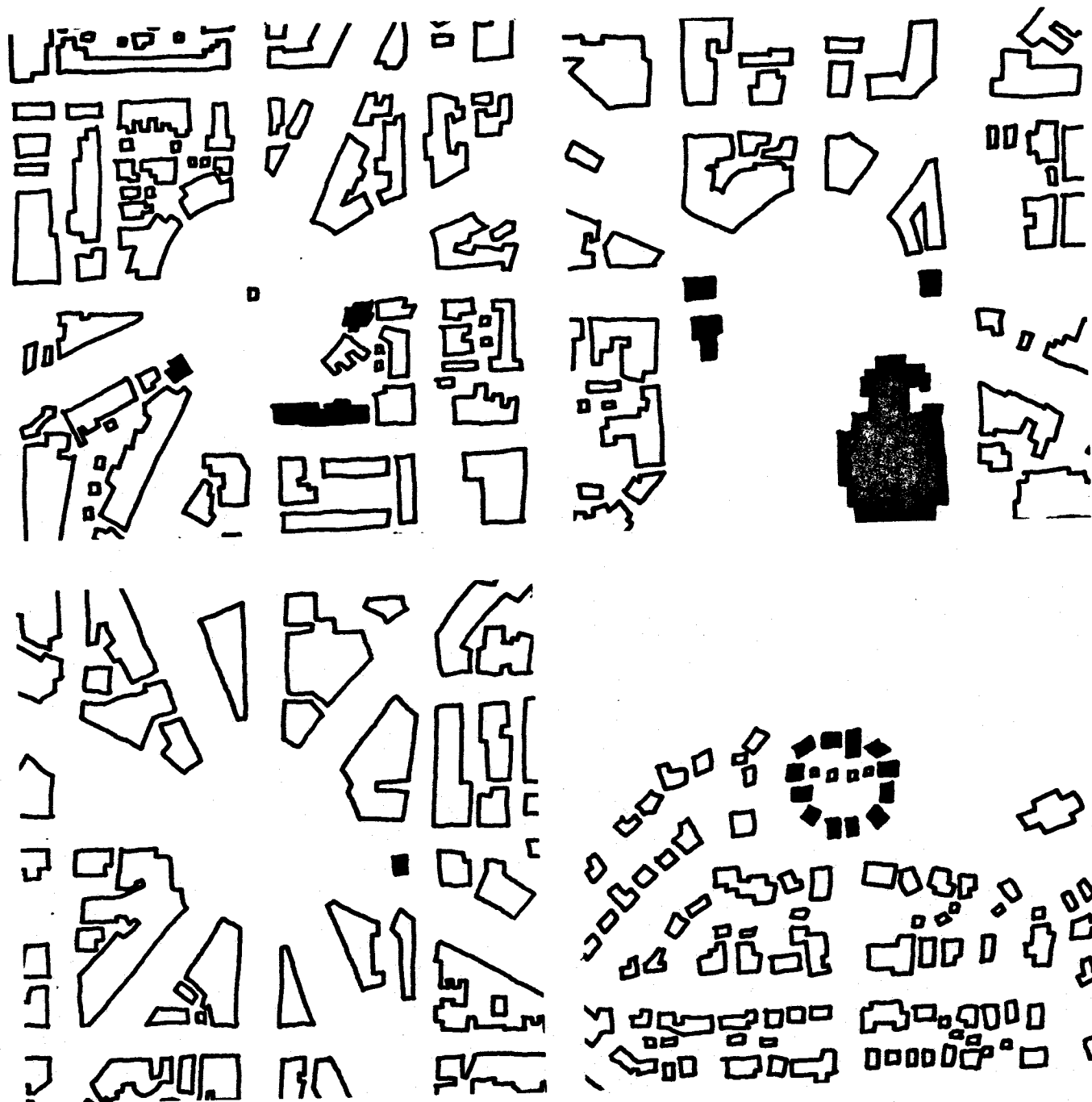
Building typologies
around the circle.

Type 1: Edge or wall
buildings-maximum def-
inition.



Building typologies
around the circle.

Type 3: Object buildings
no definition

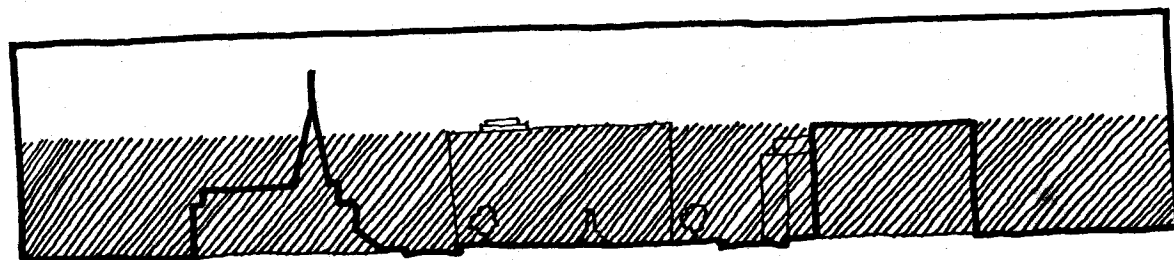
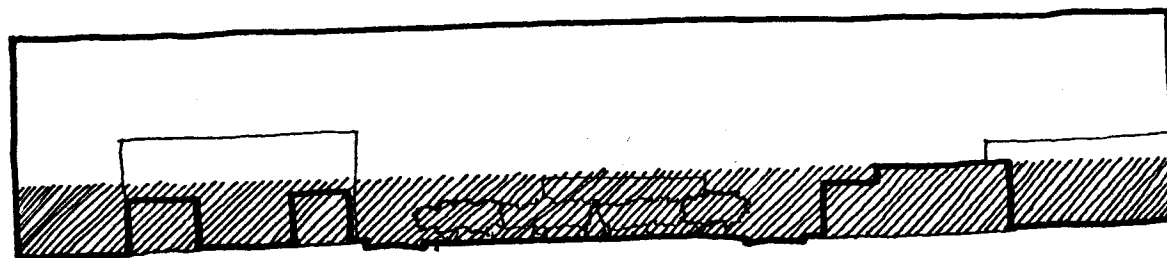


Building typologies
around the circle.

Type 2: The wedge-
minimal definition.



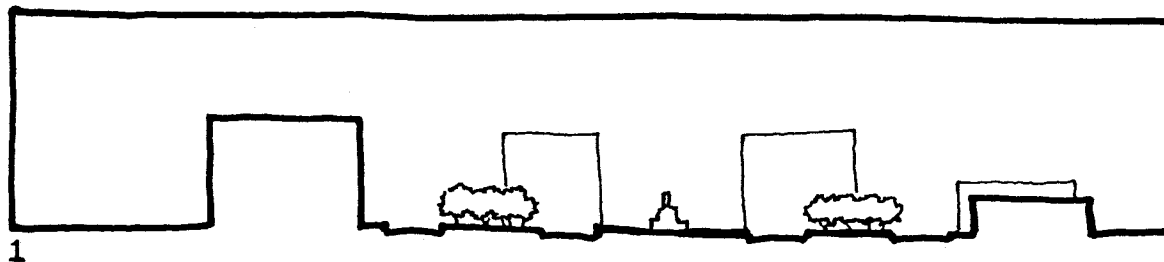
Sectional datums created
by typical building
heights.



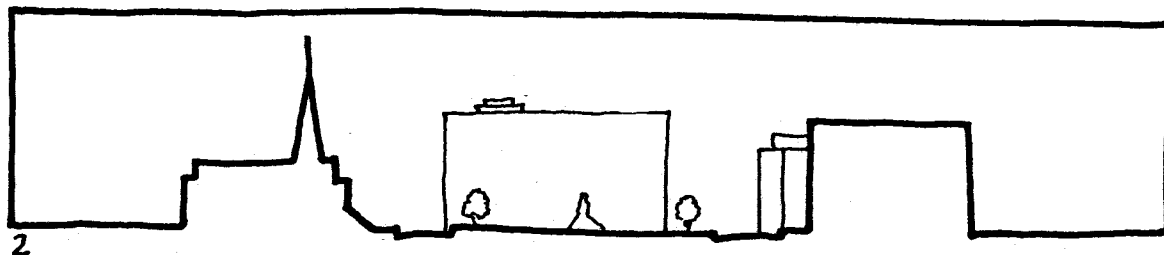
Sectional comparison by
widths of space.

1. Scott circle

2. Thomas circle



1

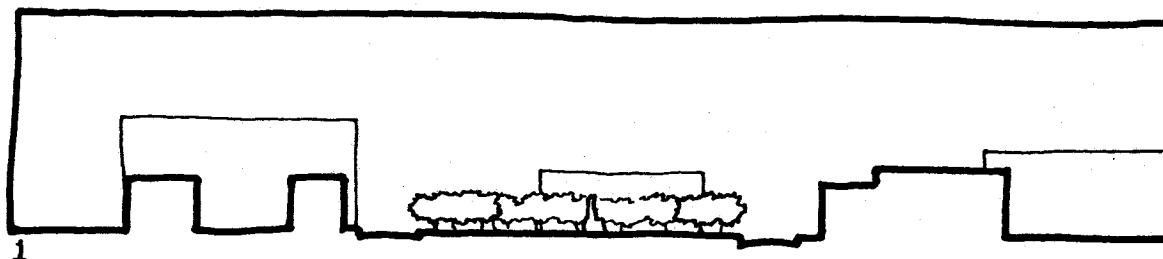


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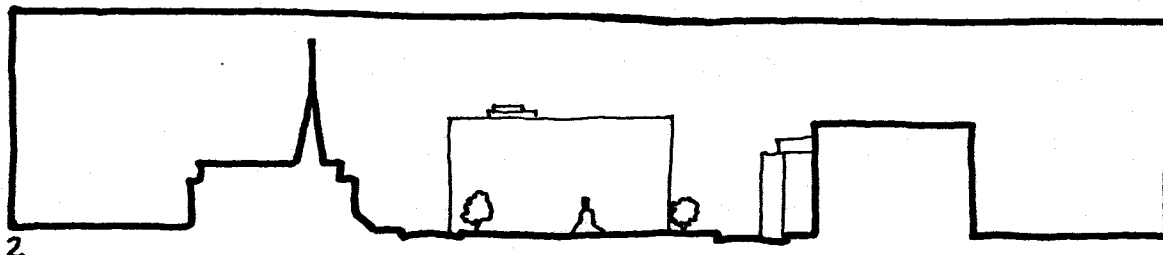
Sectional comparison by
heights of defining
elements, i.e. buildings.

1. Washington circle

2. Thomas circle

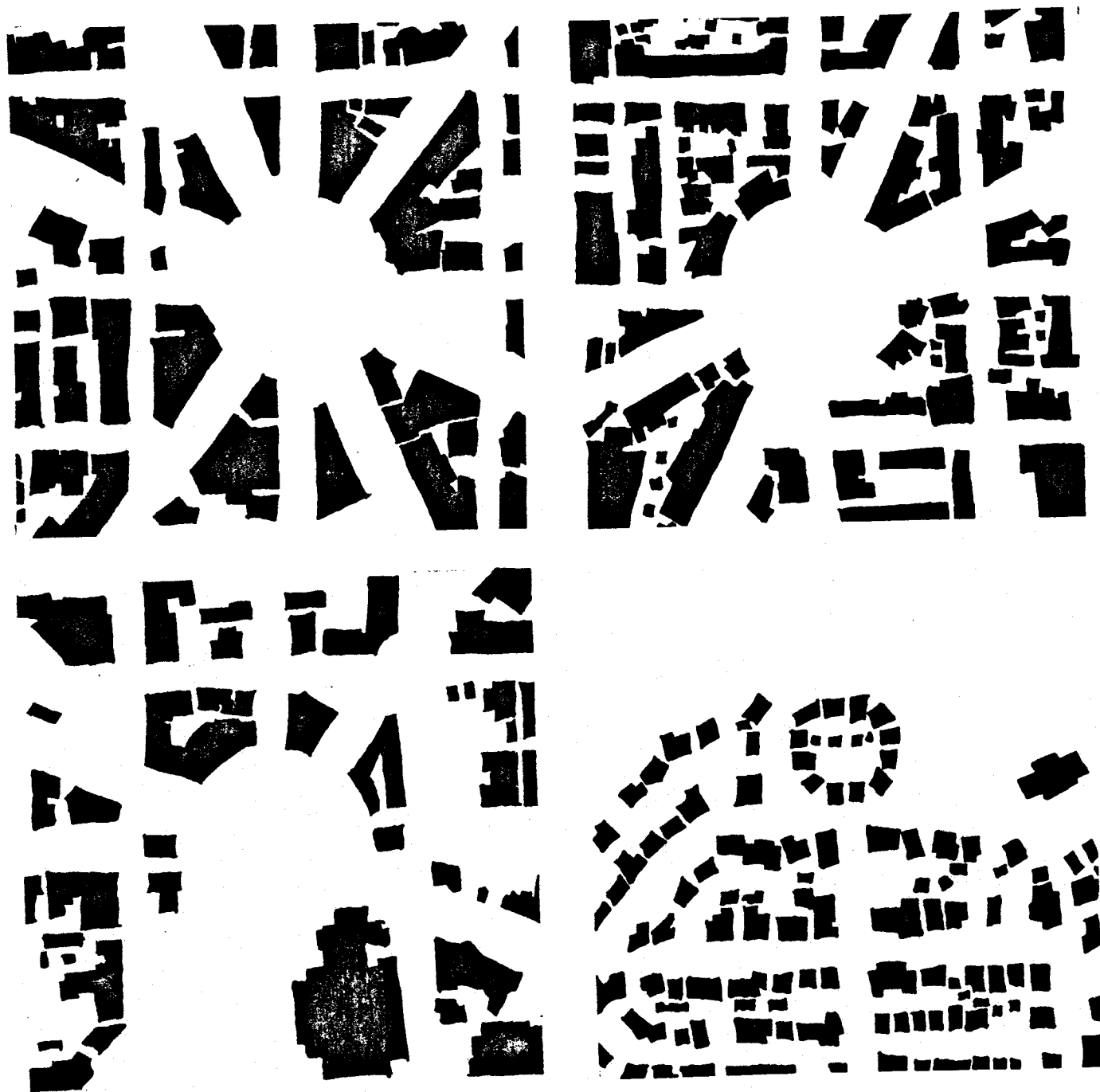


1

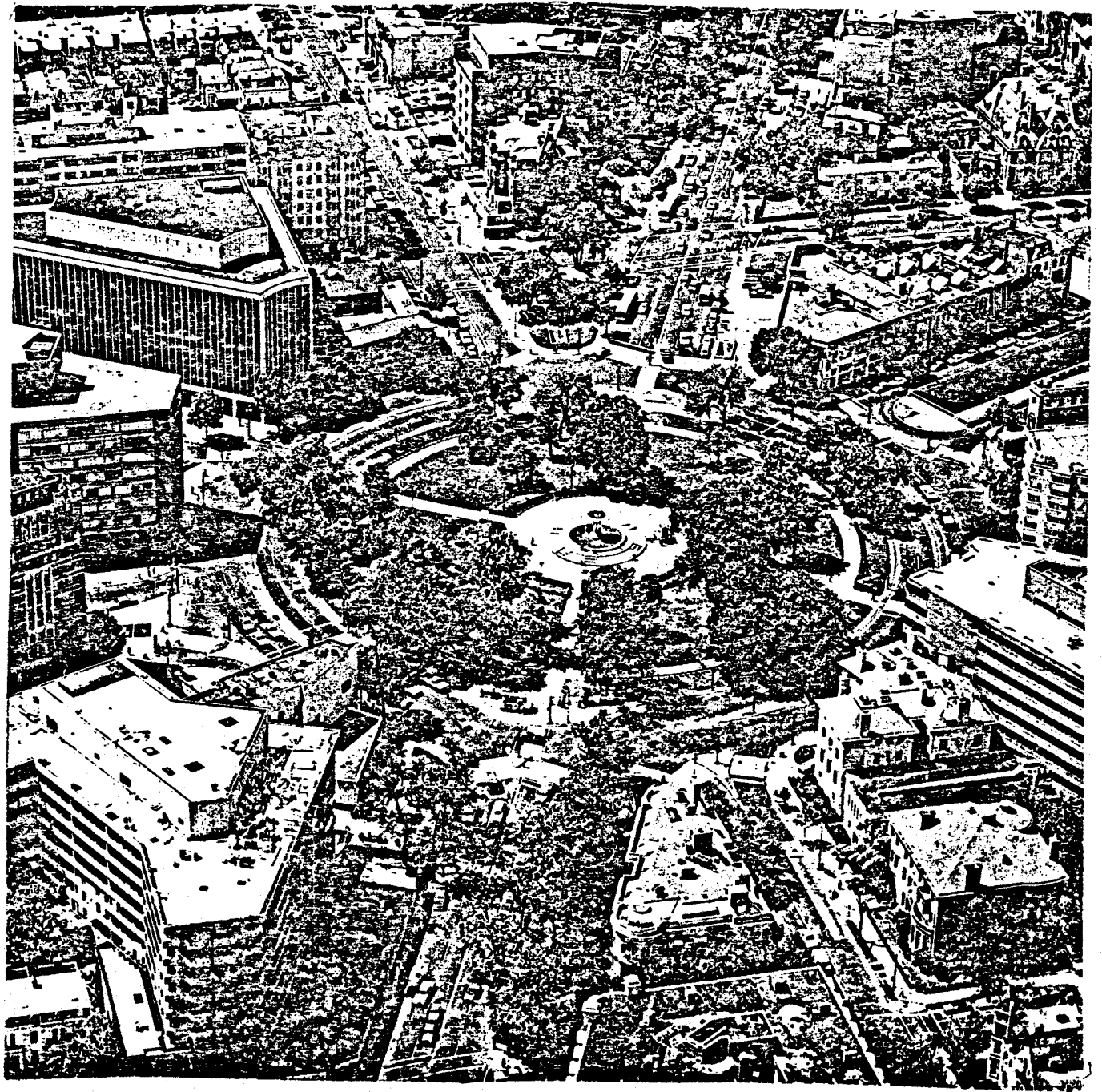


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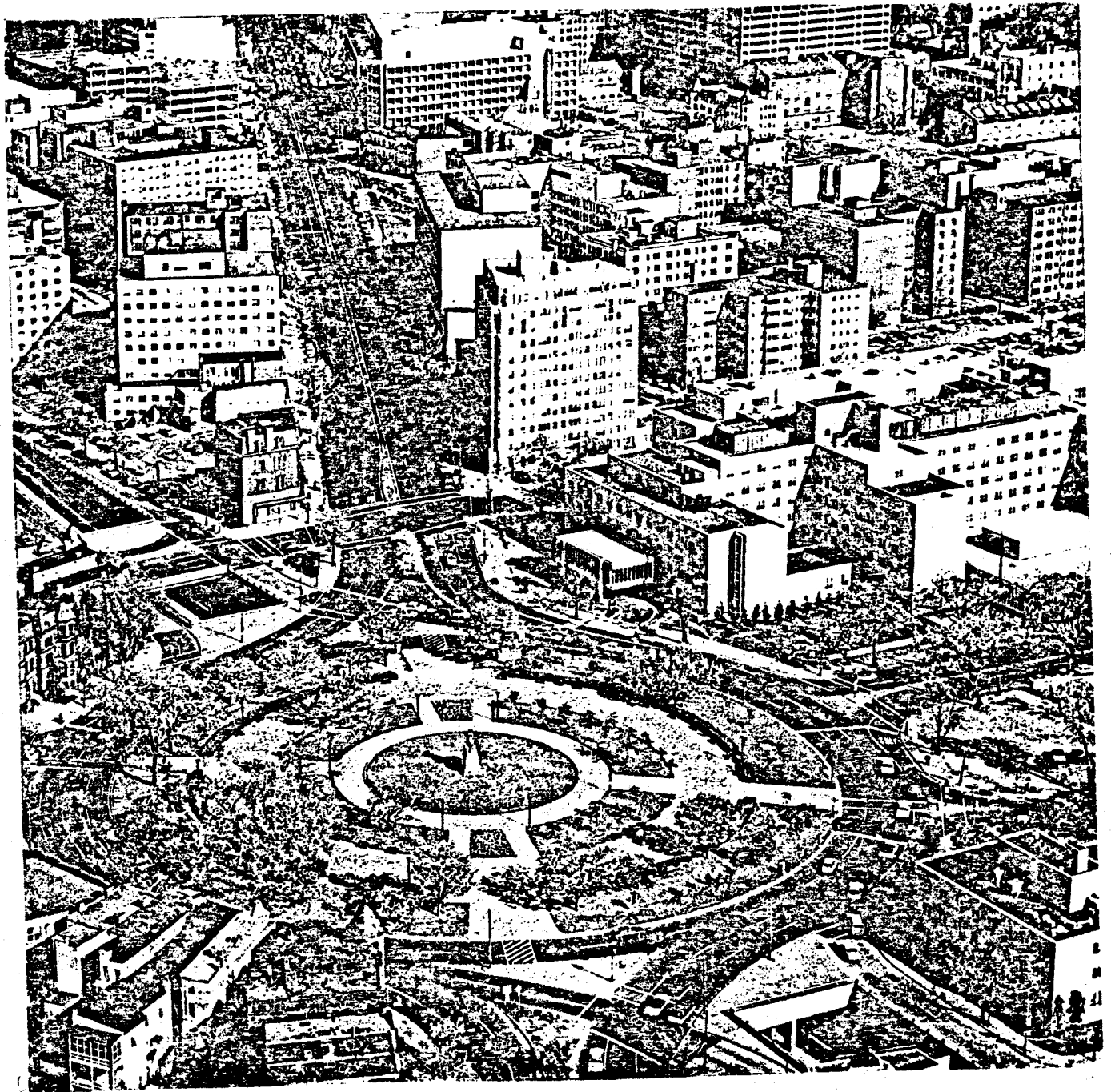
Density of area sur-
rounding the circles.



Dupont circle



Washington circle



Kalorama circle

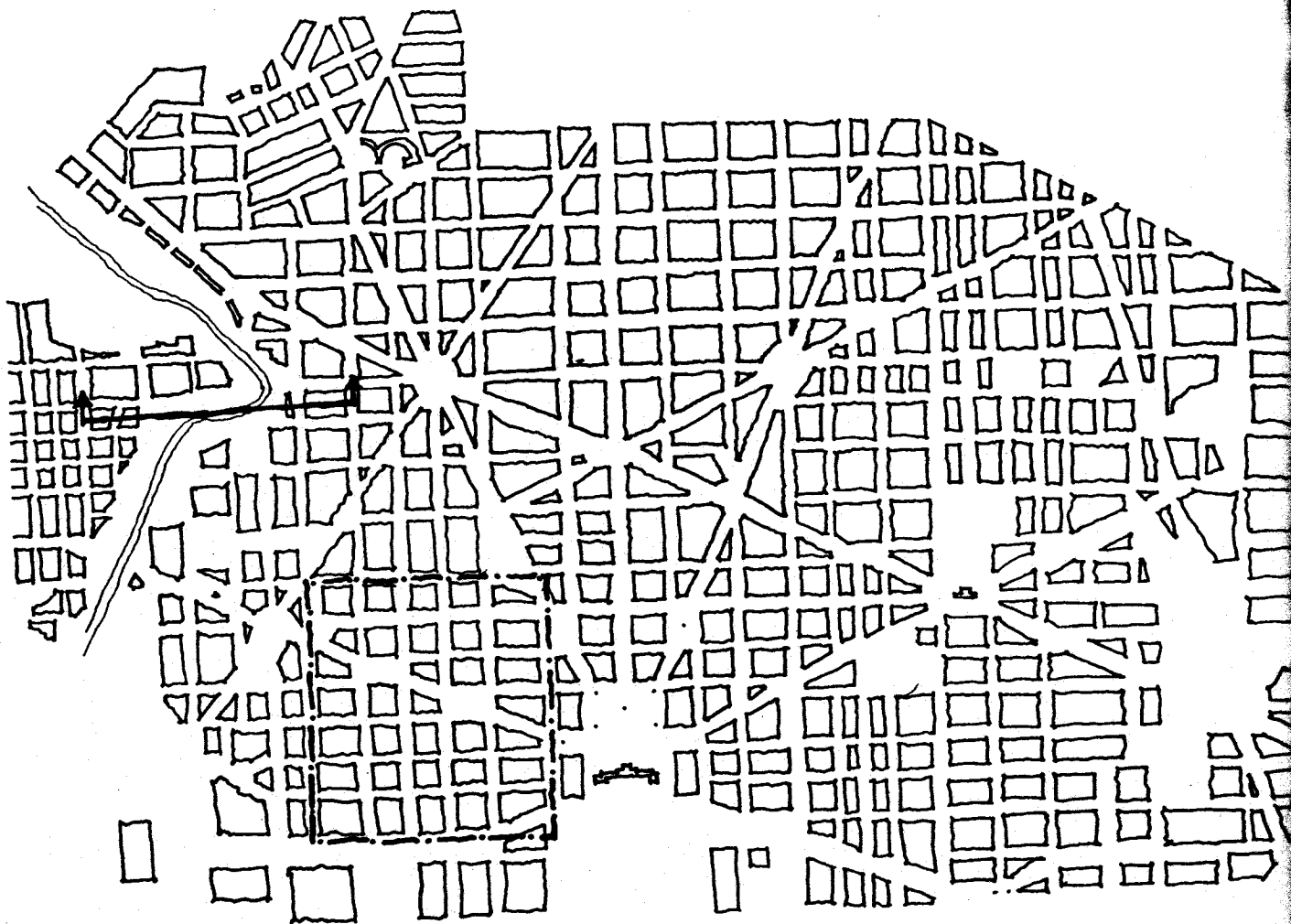


MAP OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Area of Sectional Study



Axonometric Density Study



Lafayette Square Commer-
cial Area

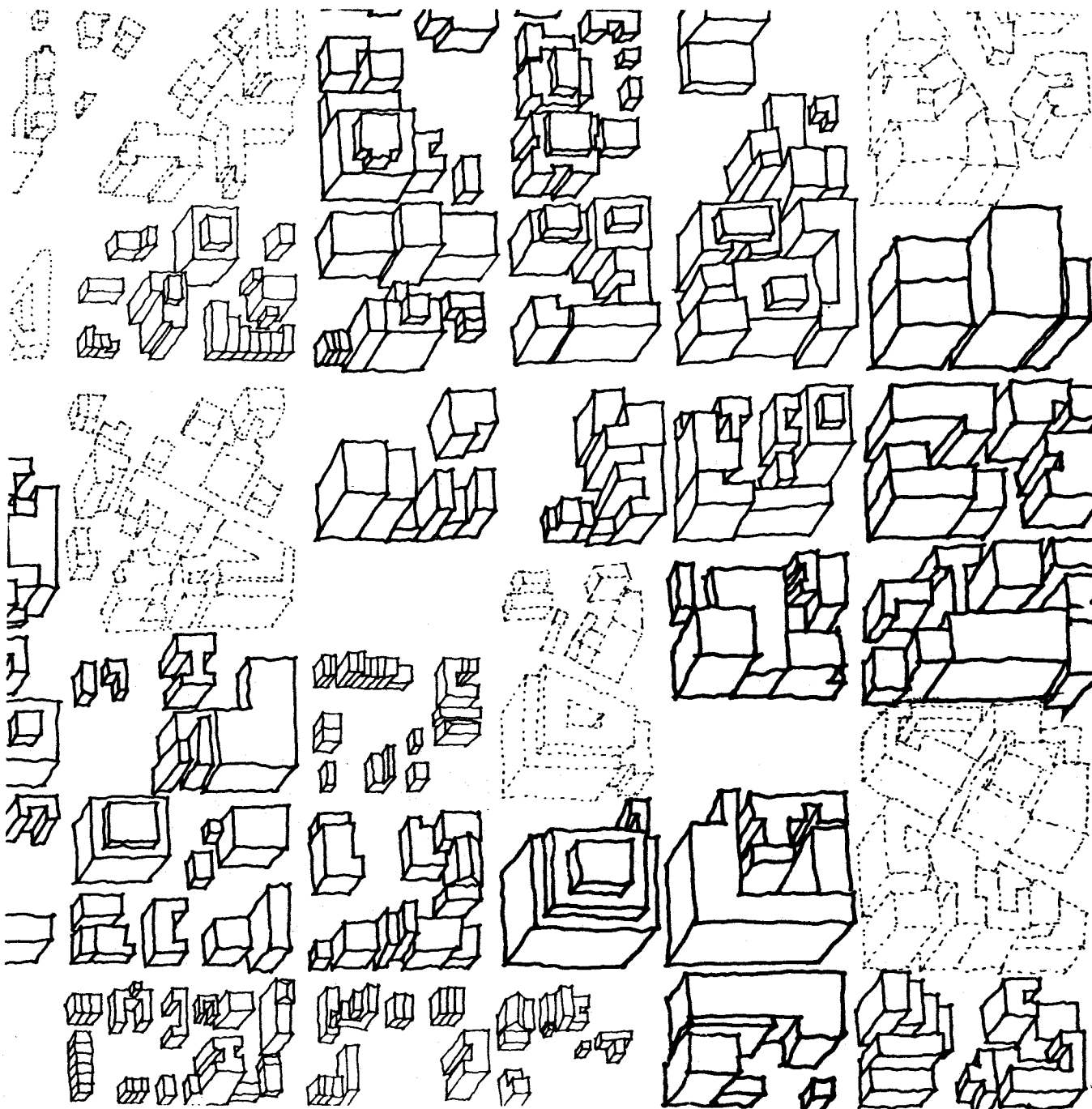
Large scale
Commercial and
Federal

Medium scale
Civic and Commer-
cial

Small scale
Commercial and
beginning of
residential

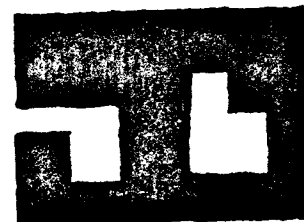
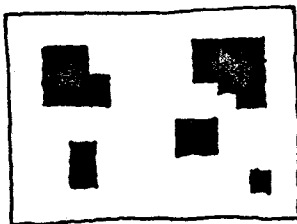
The subtractive form greatly dominates the additive form in the public spaces of town, since the urban fabric is very dense.

Additive clusters of
object buildings pre-
dominate more residential
areas.

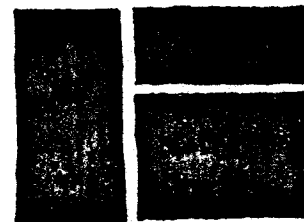
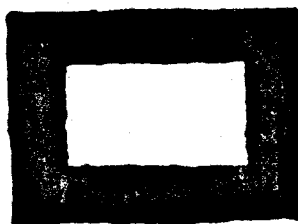


REGULAR BLOCK TYPOLOGIES

1. Additive
2. Subtractive
3. Courtyard
4. Divided by Alleys



1

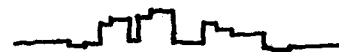
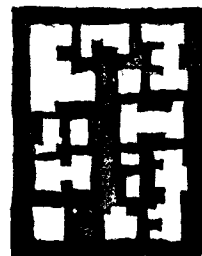
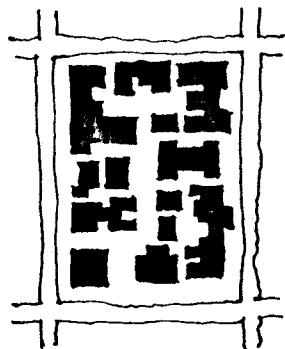


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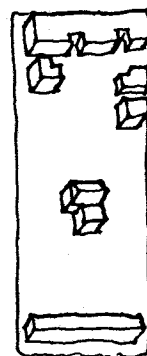
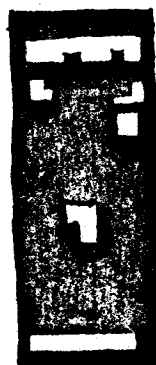
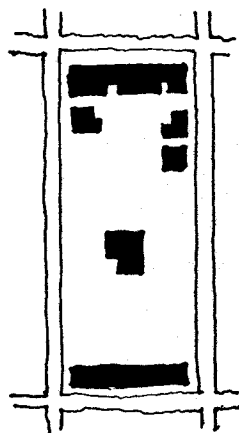
ADDITIVE BLOCKS

. Dense

. Open



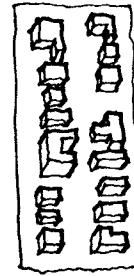
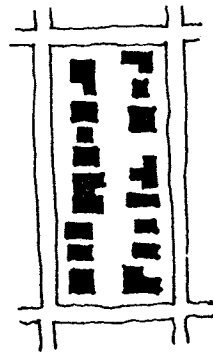
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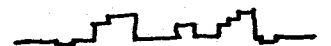
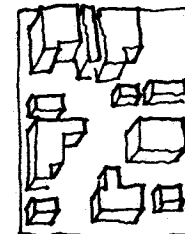
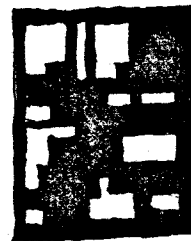
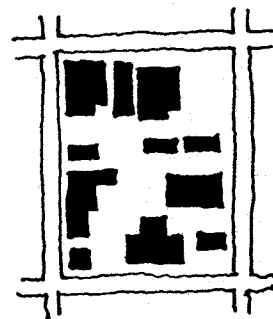
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3. Ordered

4. Random



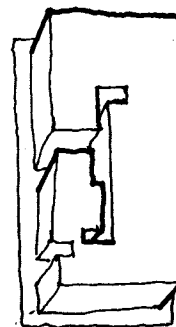
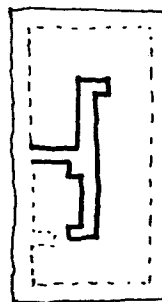
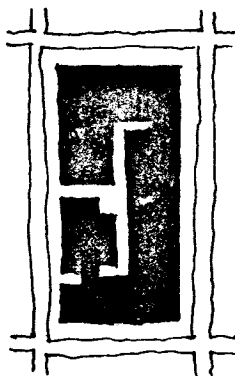
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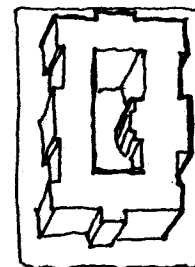
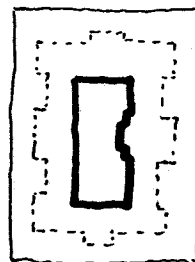
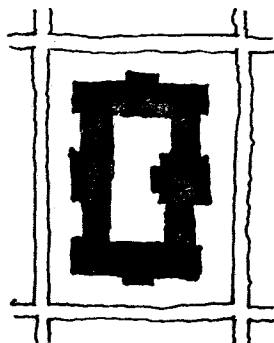
4

ATTRACTIVE BLOCKS

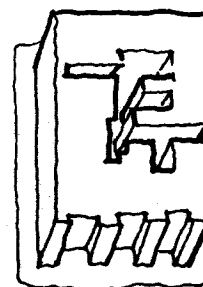
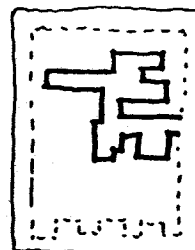
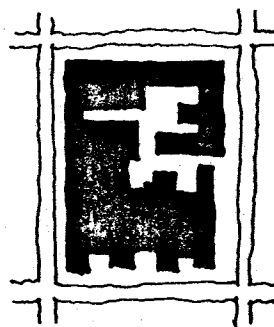
Minimal
Regular space
Irregular space



1



2



3

COURTYARD BLOCKS

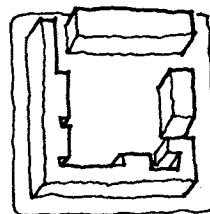
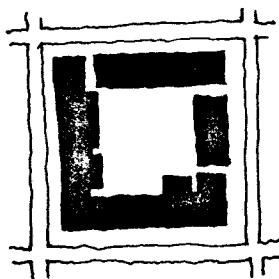
1. Scale Difference

A. Washington

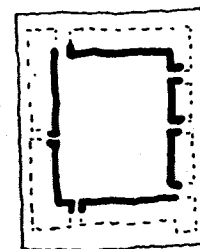
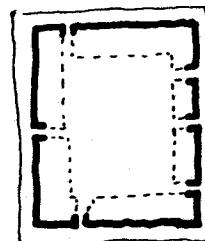
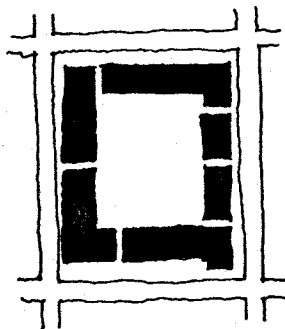
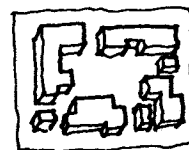
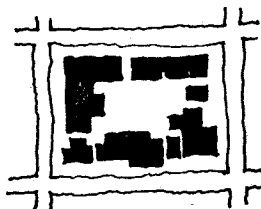
B. Georgetown

2. Regular Perimeter/ Regular Court

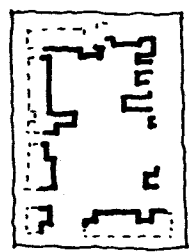
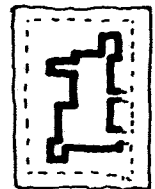
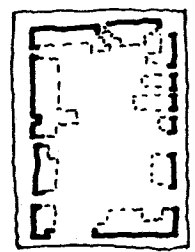
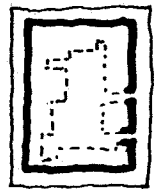
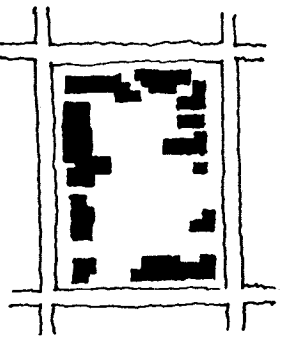
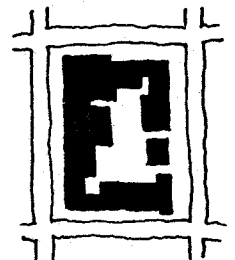
A



B

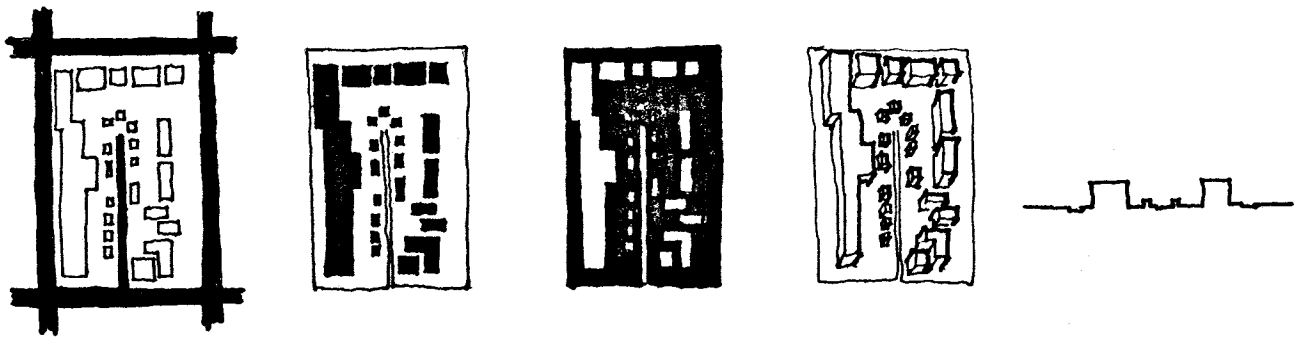


3. Regular Perimeter/
Irregular Court
4. Irregular Perimeter/
Irregular Court

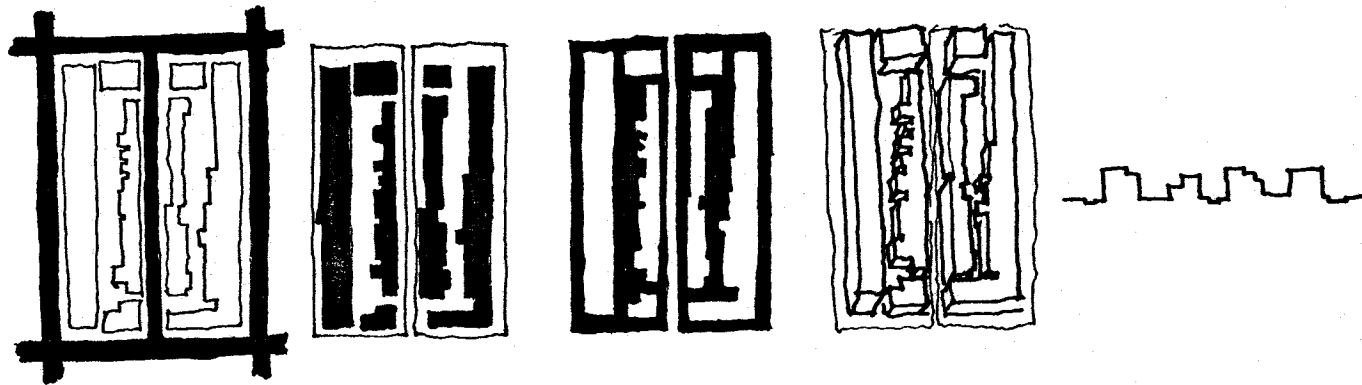


BLOCKS DIVIDED BY ALLEYS

- 1. For services.
- 2. For access to more residence.

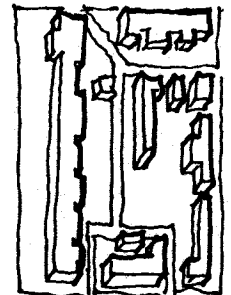
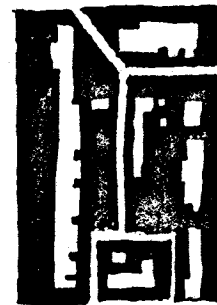
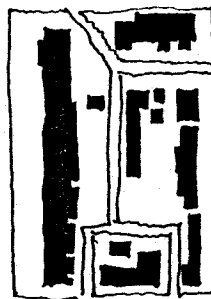
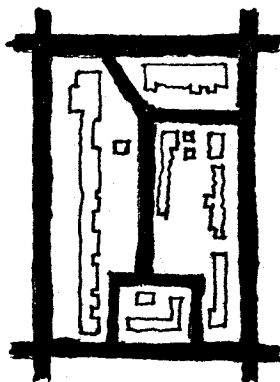
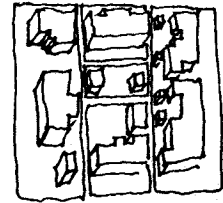
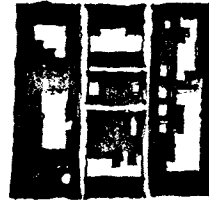
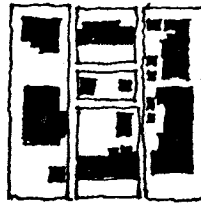
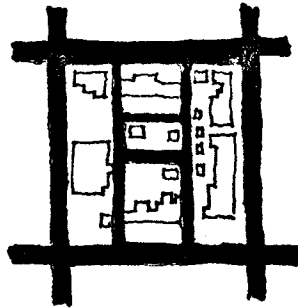


1



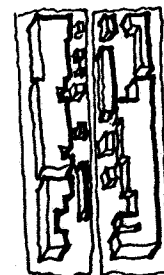
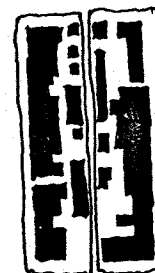
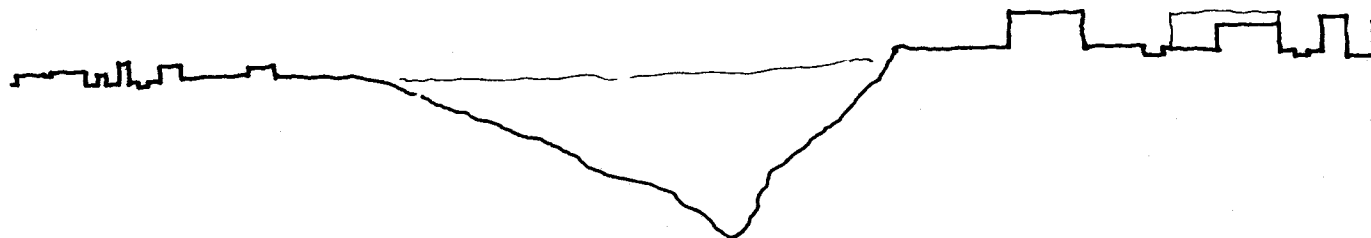
2

- . Divided Regularly
- . Divided Irregularly



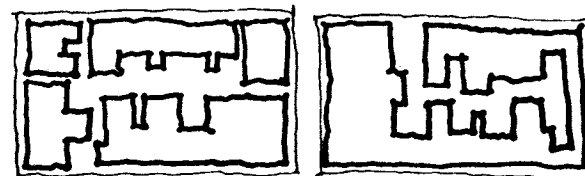
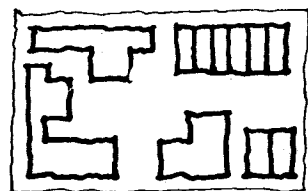
SCALE COMPARISON

1. Section through ravine dividing Georgetown (left) and Washington, D.C. (right)
2. Typical Georgetown block.
3. Typical Washington, D.C. block.



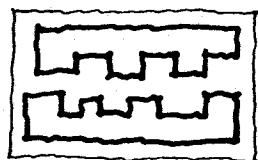
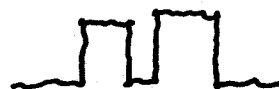
COMPARATIVE BLOCK STUDY

Washington D.C.
N.Y.C.
Boston (backbay)
Philadelphia



1

2



4

3

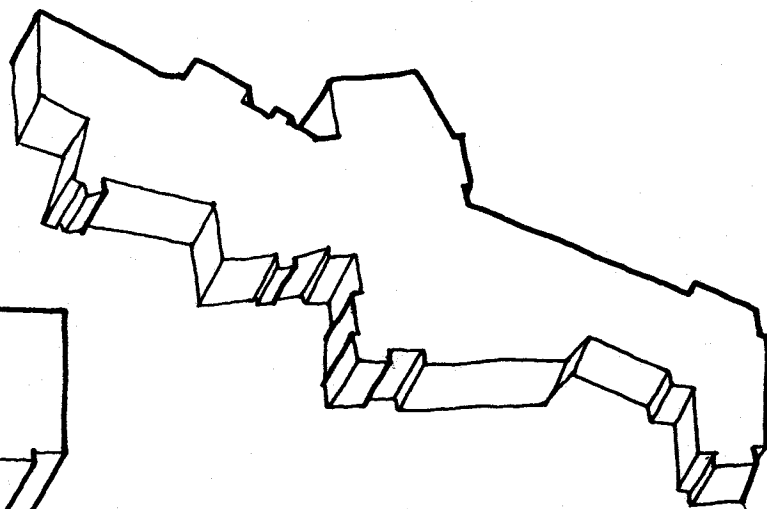
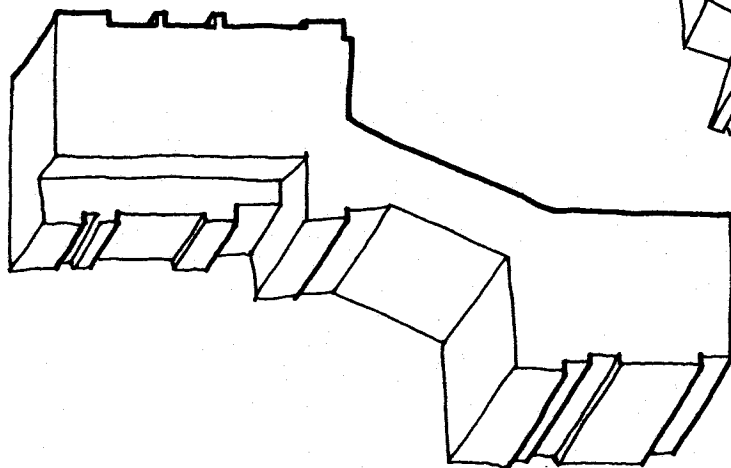
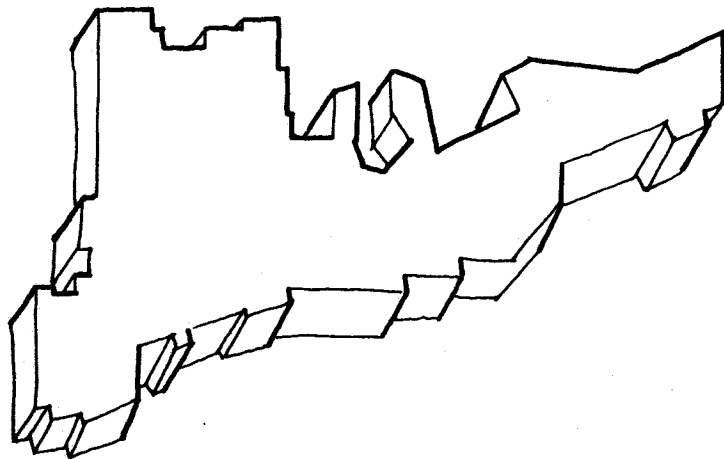
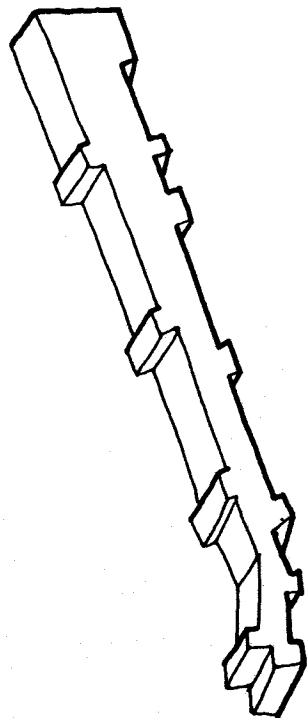
DIAGONAL STREET SPACES

A. 4 Typologies:

- 1) Space defined by two edges
- 2) Space defined by objects
- 3) Series of spaces along the diagonal
- 4) Space defined by a straight edge and a stepped edge

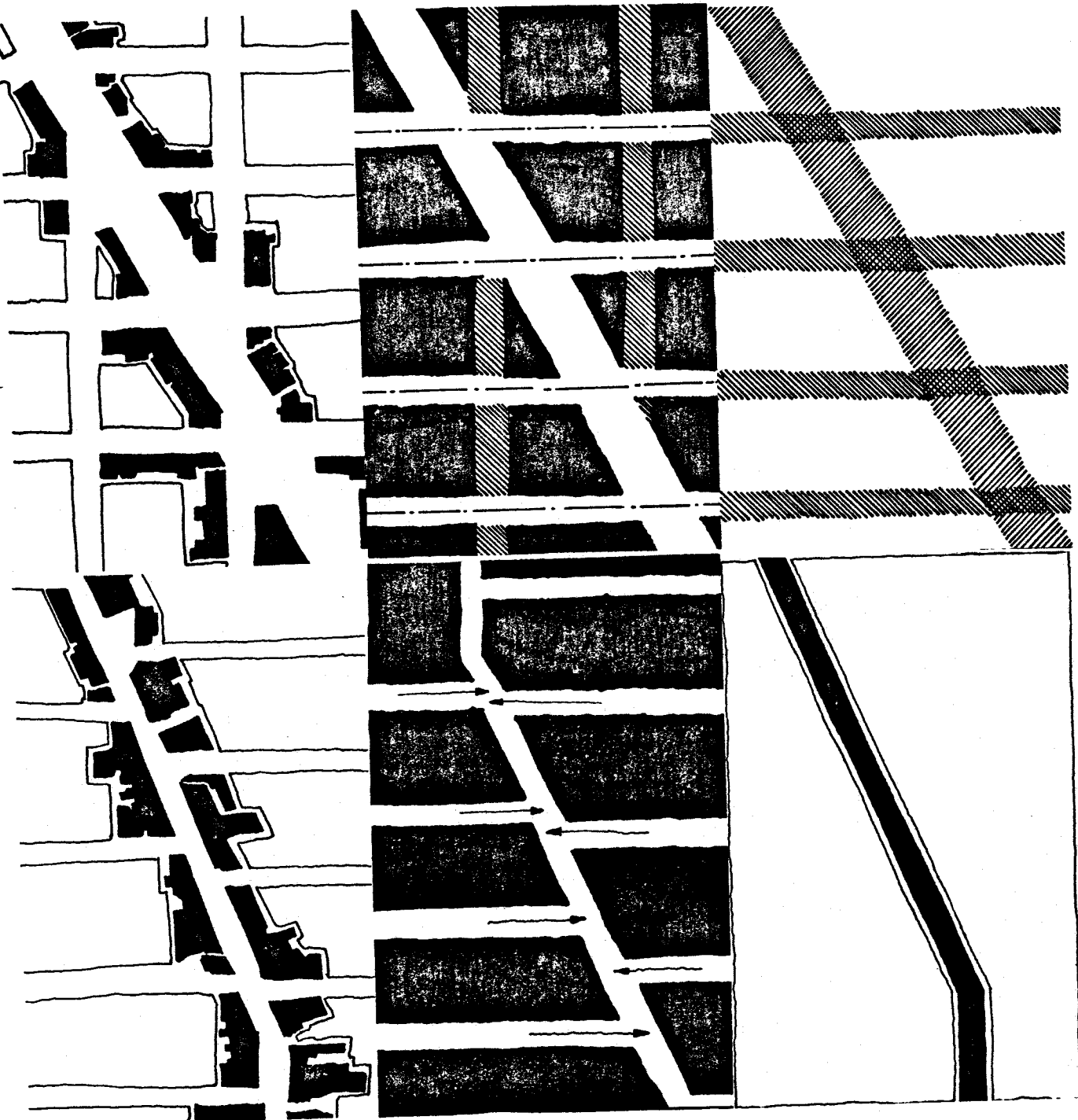


Massing studies of
diagonal street spaces



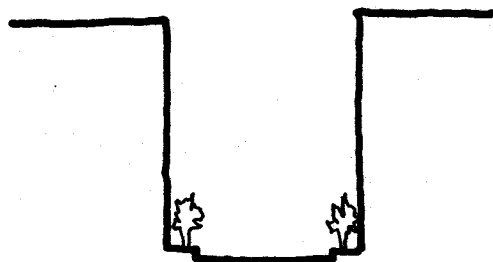
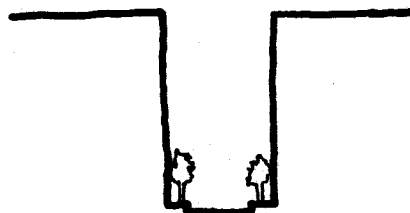
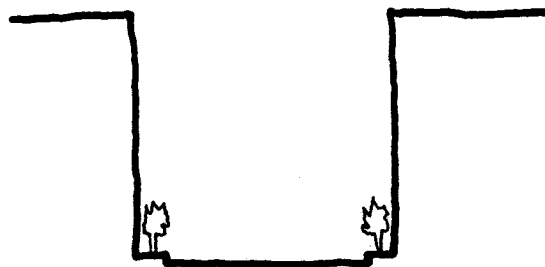
E. Effect of Streets intersecting diagonal avenue space

- 1. Diagonal superimposed on grid
- 2. Streets continue across diagonal avenue
- 3. Condition causes a weakening of the diagonal space at the intersection
- 4. Diagonal dividing two independent gridding systems
- 5. Streets do not align but terminate in an edge
- 6. A strong figural element is thus perceived

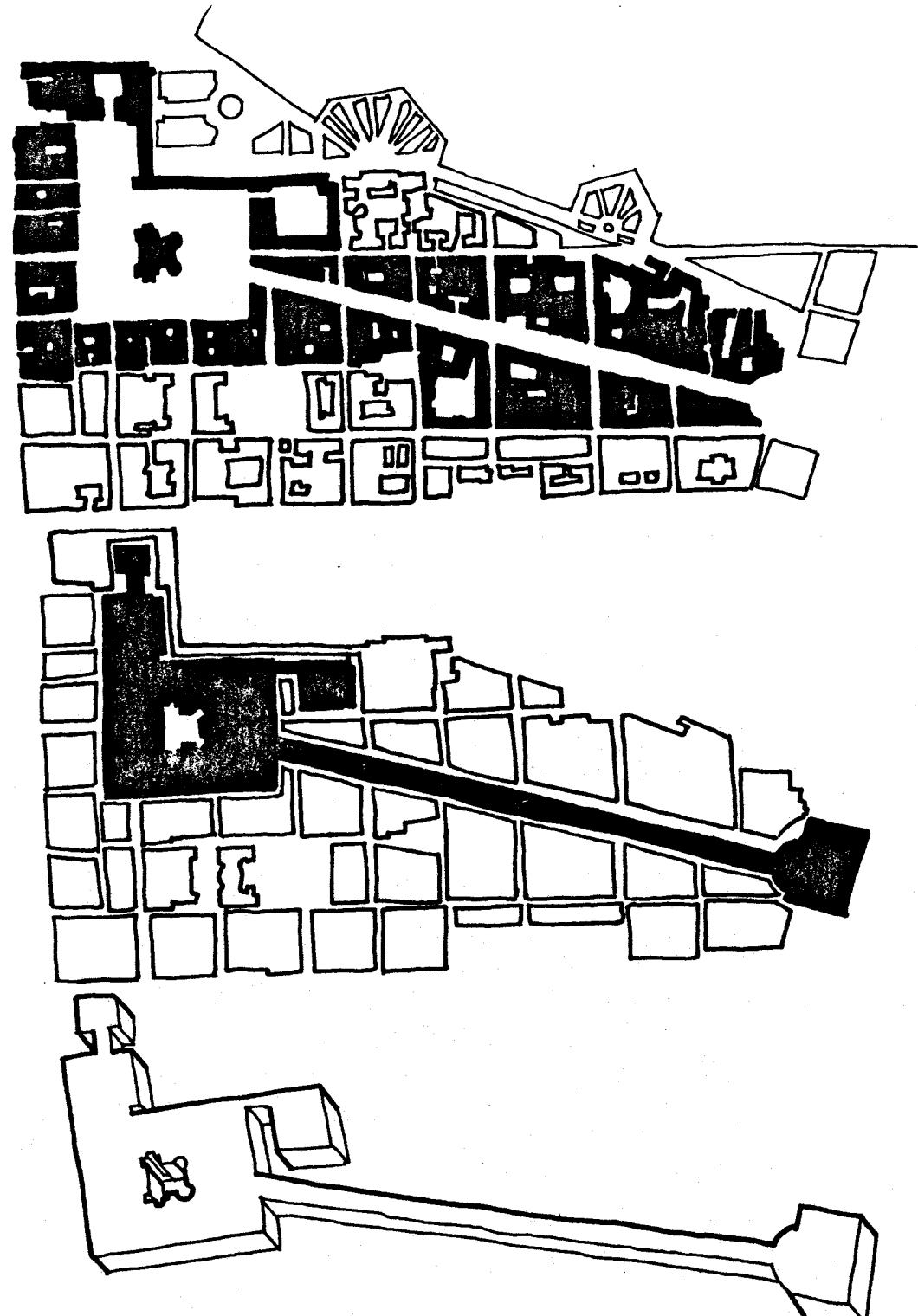


G. Effect of building
scale on city and
residential districts

1. Pennsylvania Ave-
nue:city:resident-
ial
2. Vermont Avenue:
city:residential
3. Conneticut Avenue:
city:residential

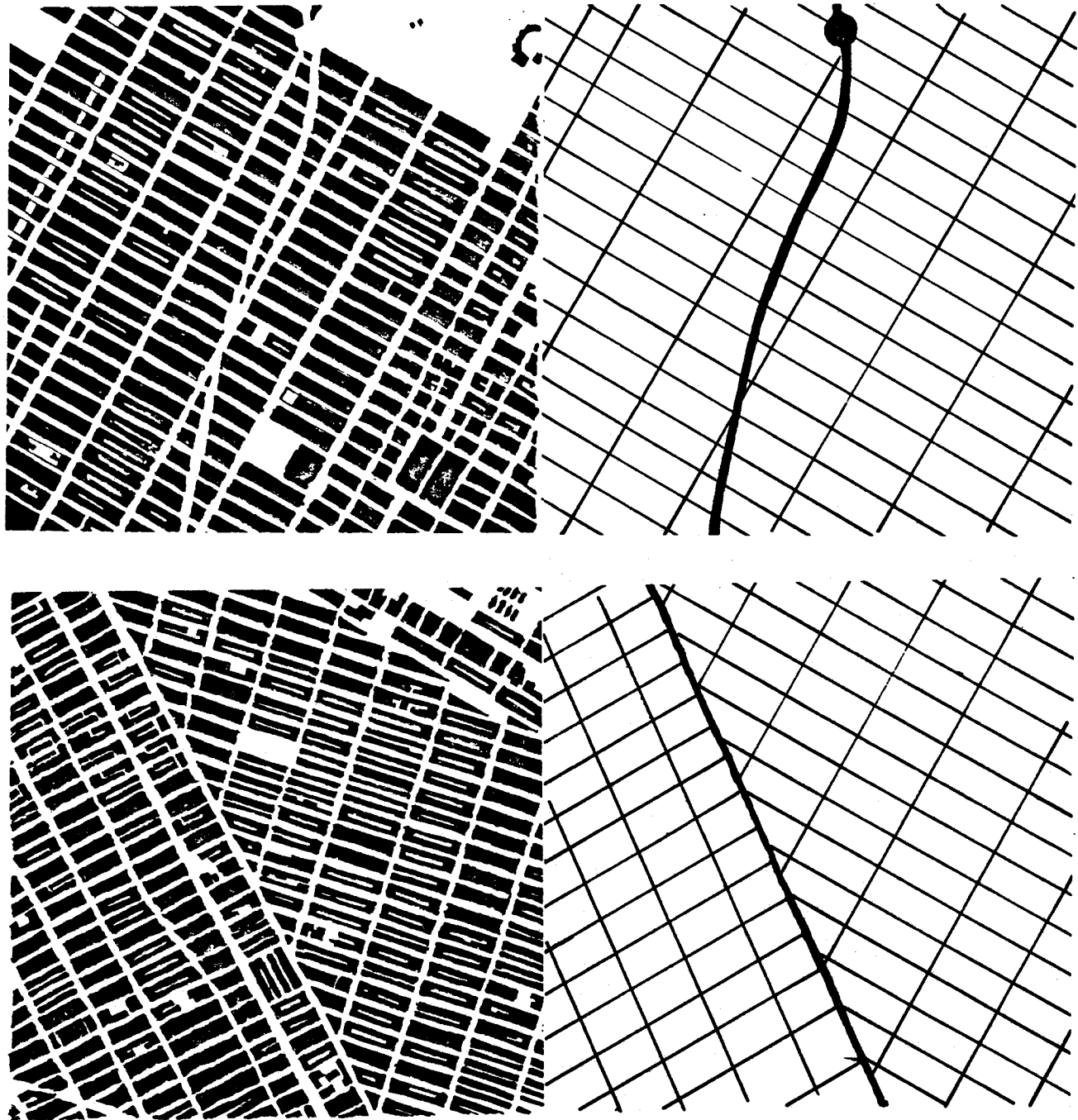


I. Diagonal cutting
through grid link-
ing entrance with ma-
jor space.



H. Diagonals Of
New York City

- 1. Broadway cutting through the grid of Manhattan.
- 2. The diagonal space has been laid directly on the grid pattern.
- 3. Broadway cutting through the grids of Brooklyn.
- 4. The diagonal space forms the boundry between 2 grid patterns



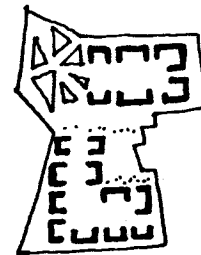
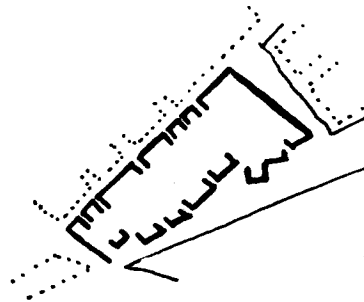
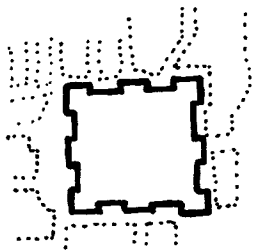
Density at Street Edge (comparative analysis)

-dense edge to fragmented
buildings

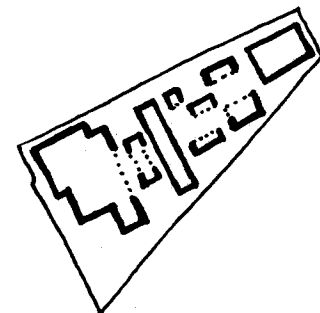
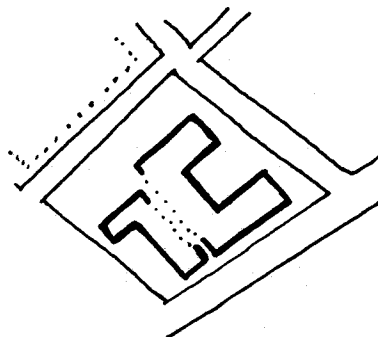
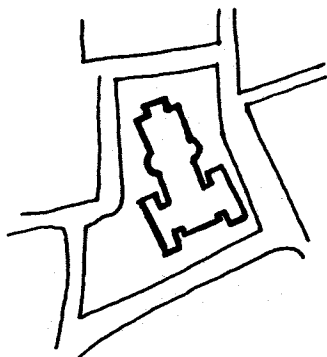
Row 1
Paris

Row 2
Boston

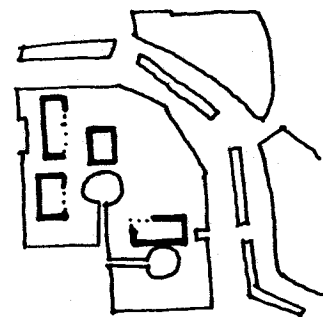
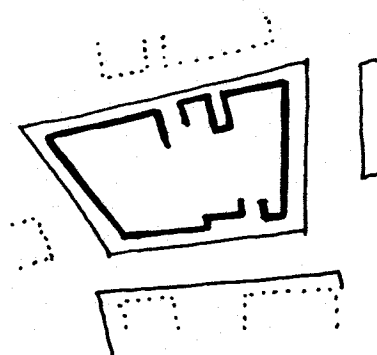
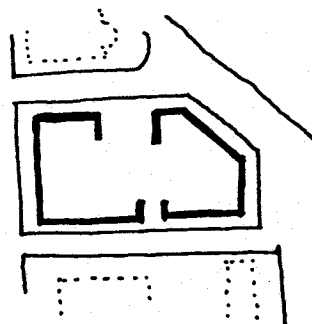
Row 3
Philadelphia



1



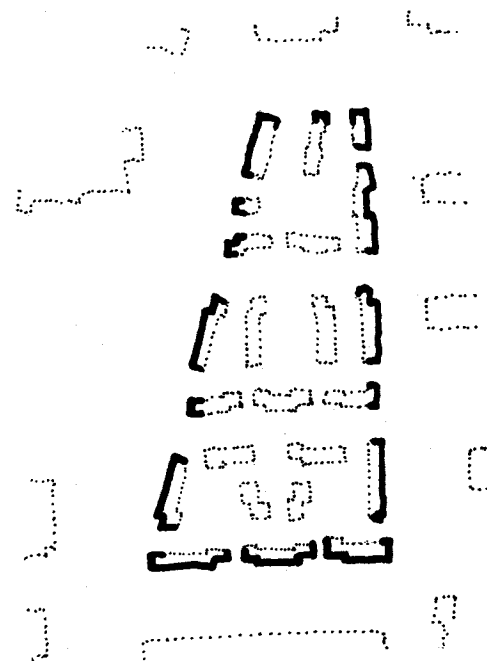
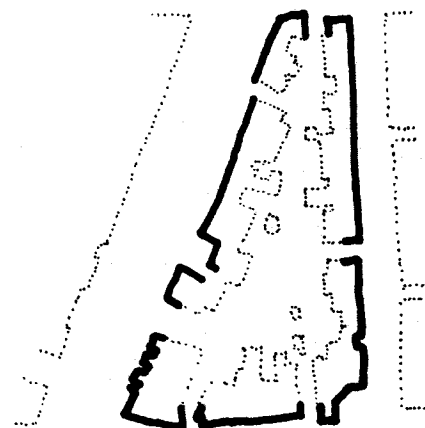
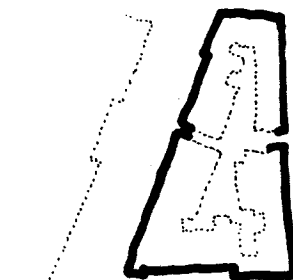
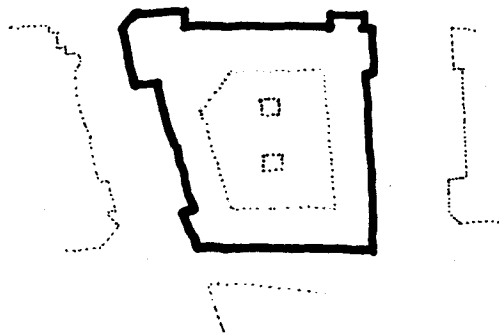
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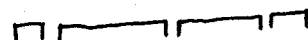
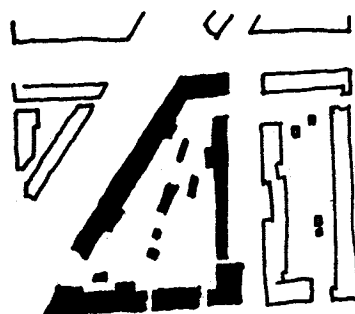
3

ilding Density at
reet Edge

xamples showing
tally solid building
ges(government)
a totally frag-
mented edge(residential)

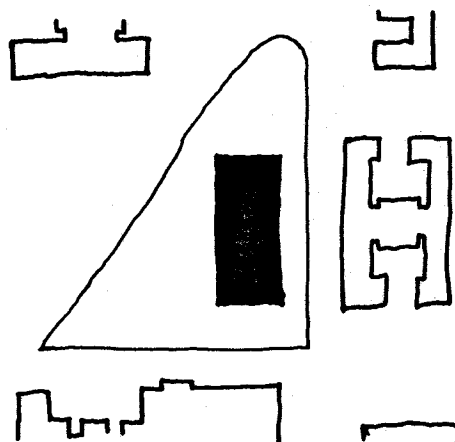
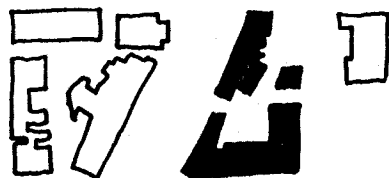
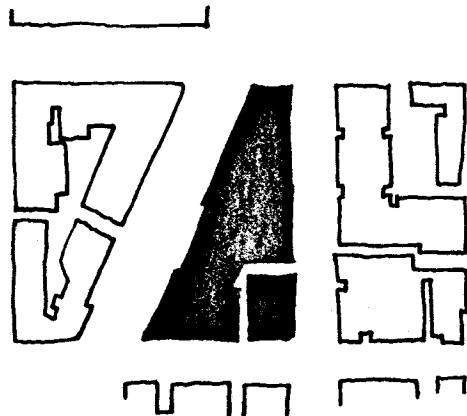


Study of residential
block density in context
with surrounding
buildings

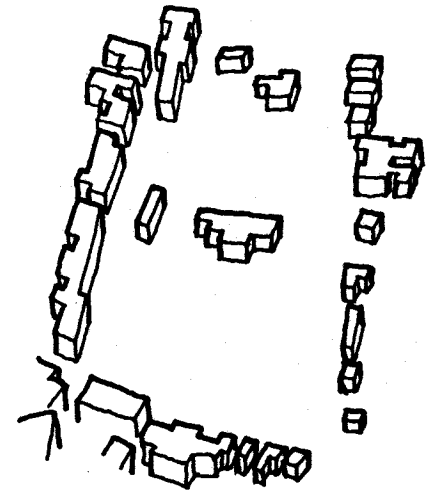
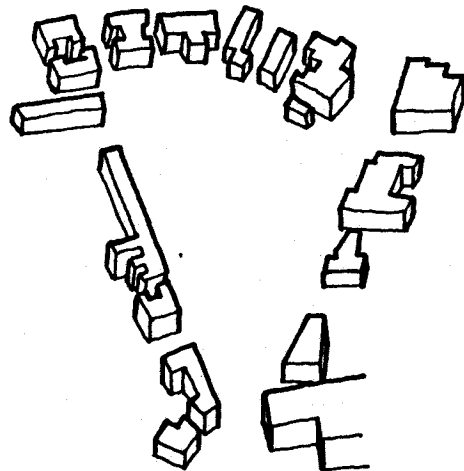
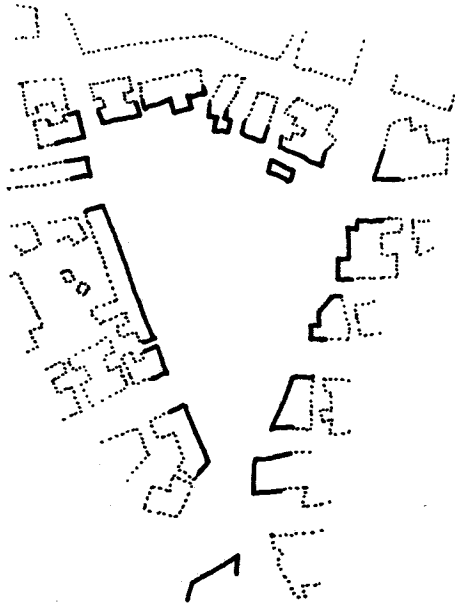


Commercial Buildings

Building density in
context with sur-
rounding buildings

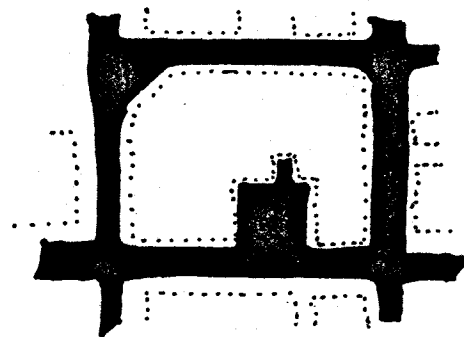
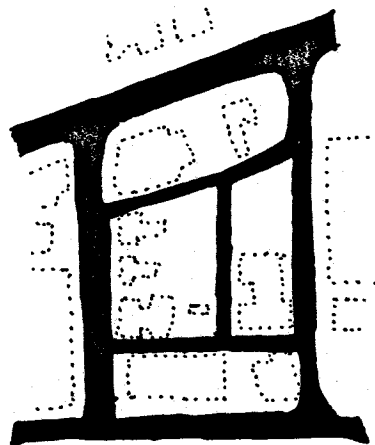
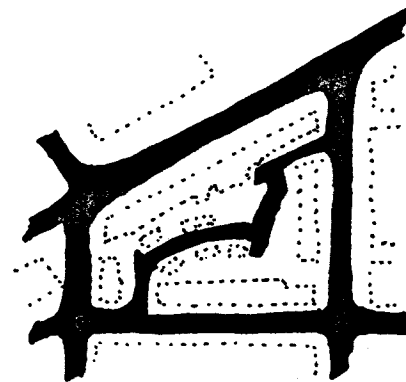
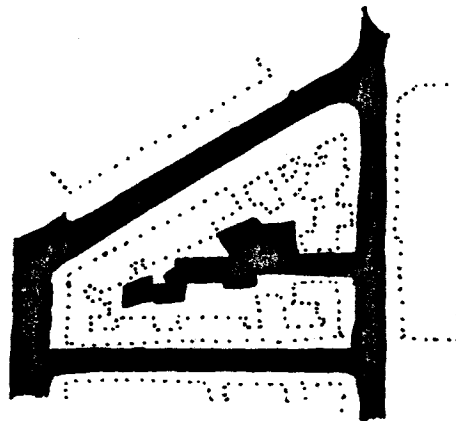


Building edges which
form irregular park
(public) spaces

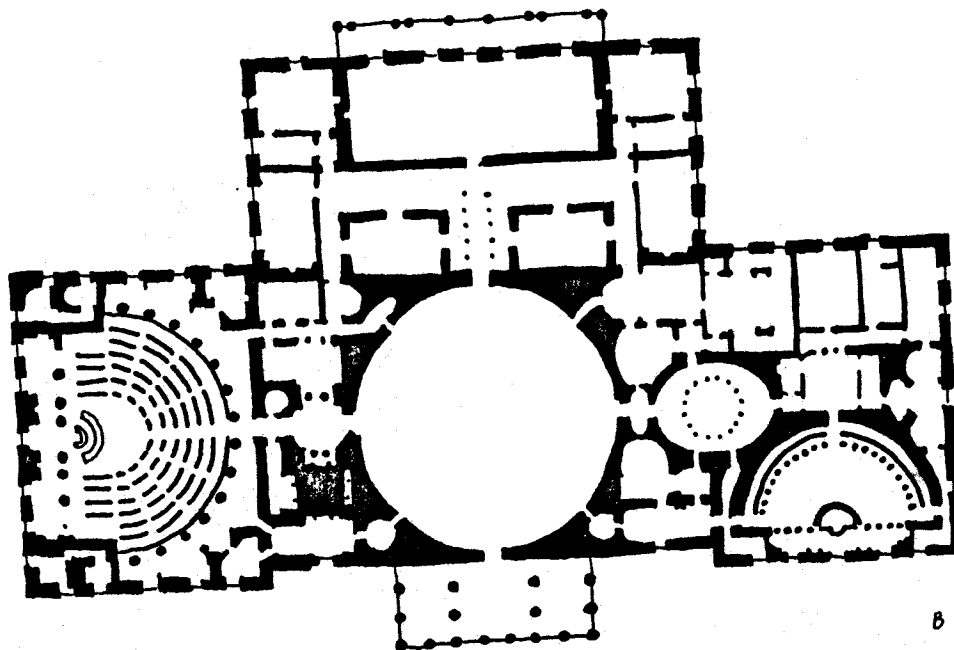
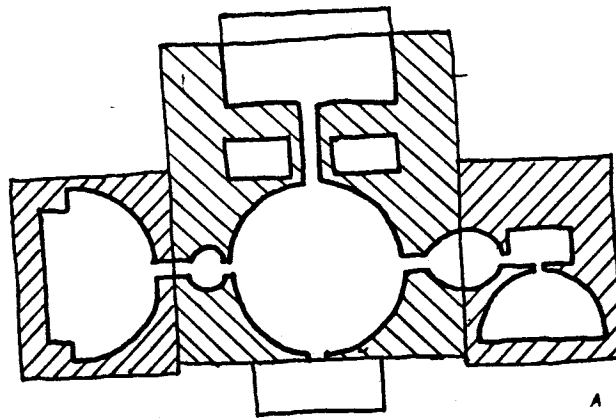


cess and service roads
th irregular blocks

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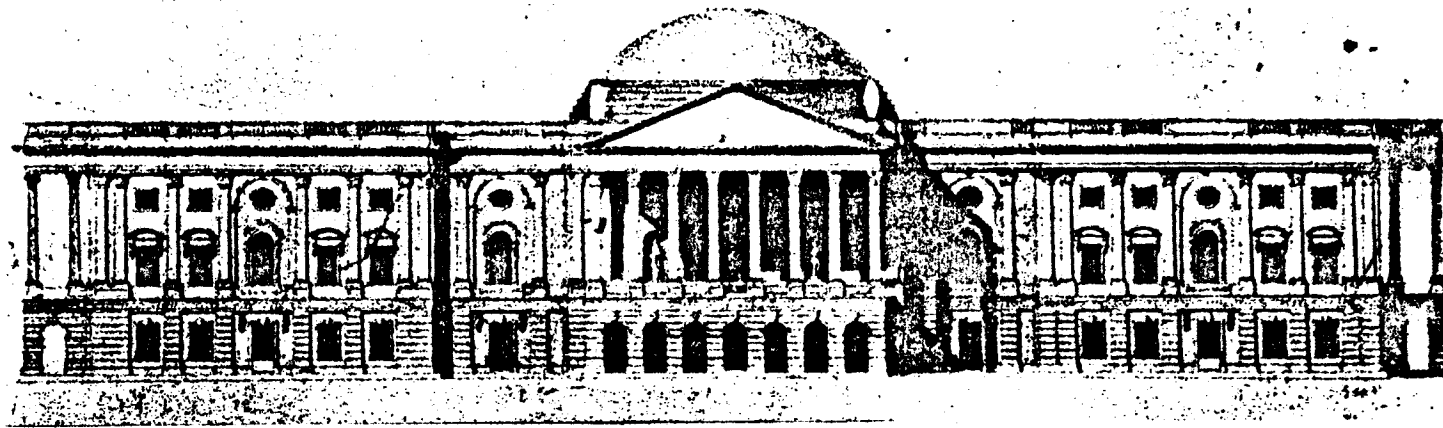


- A. Figure-Ground: Capitol
by Latrobe
B. Main Floorplan of Cap-
itol by Latrobe (1823)



B

- A. East Elevation by
William Thorton (1797)
B. East Elevation by
Latrobe (1818)

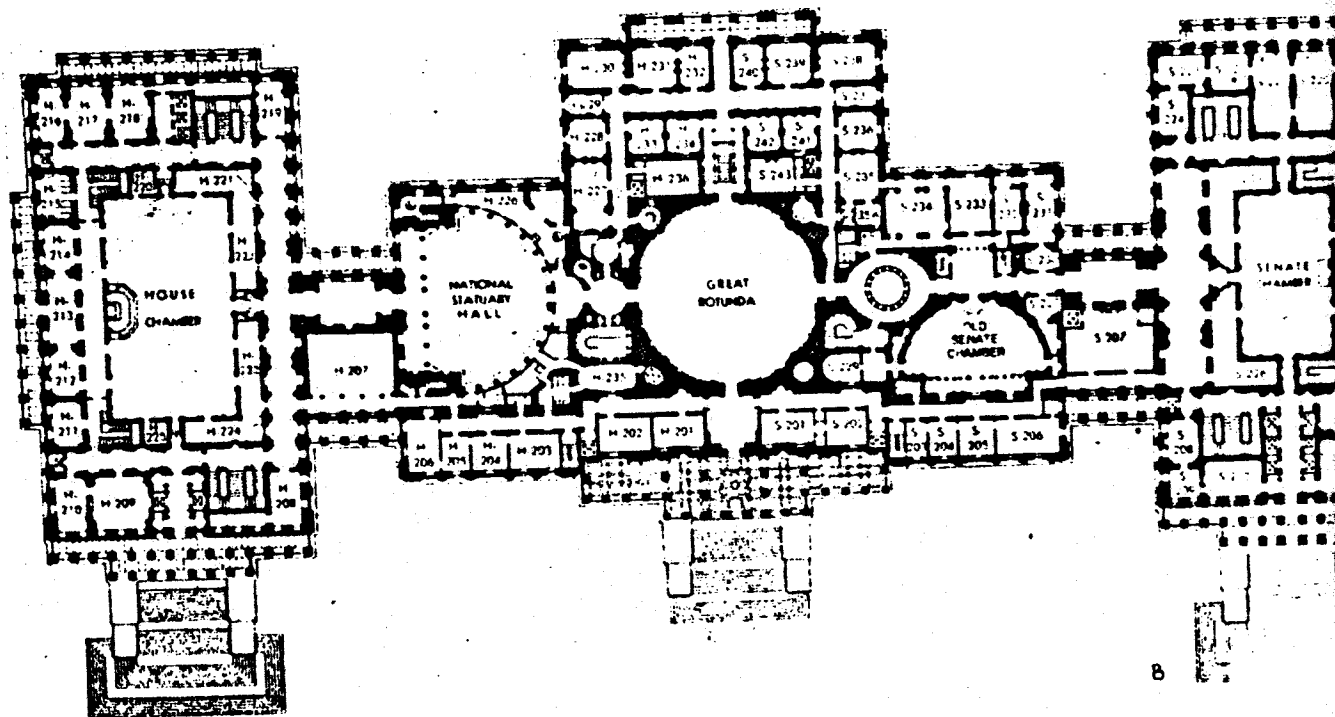
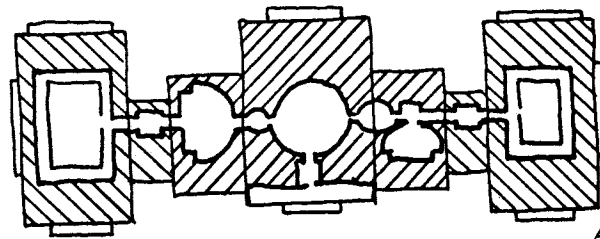


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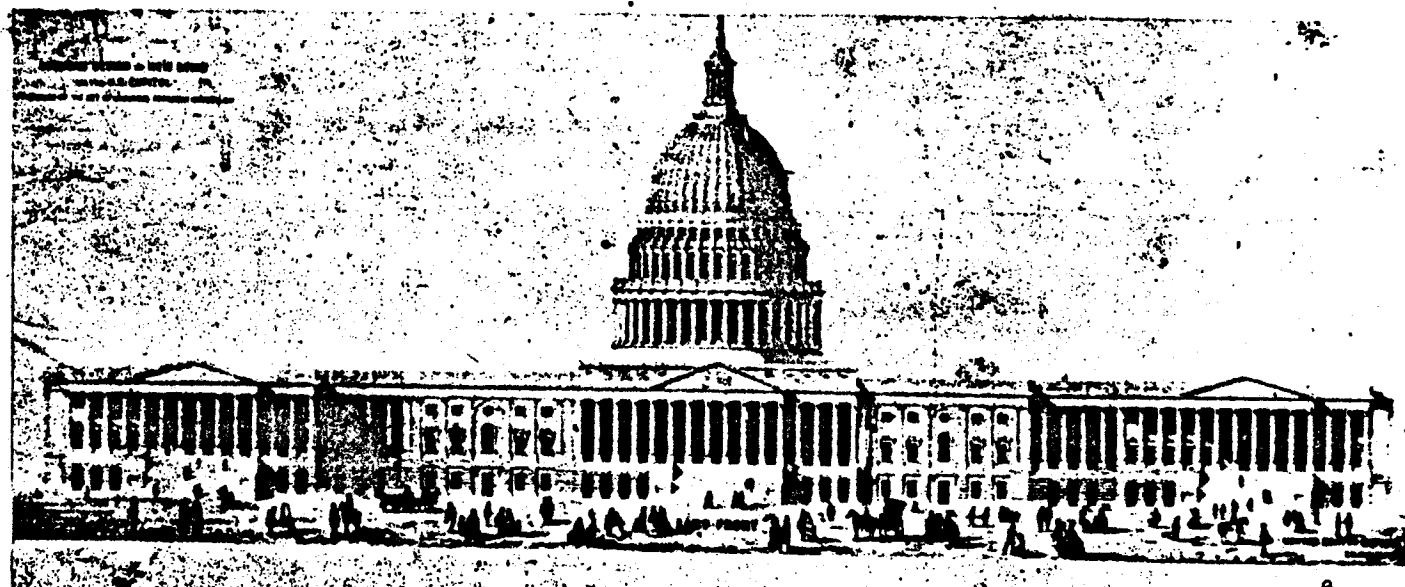
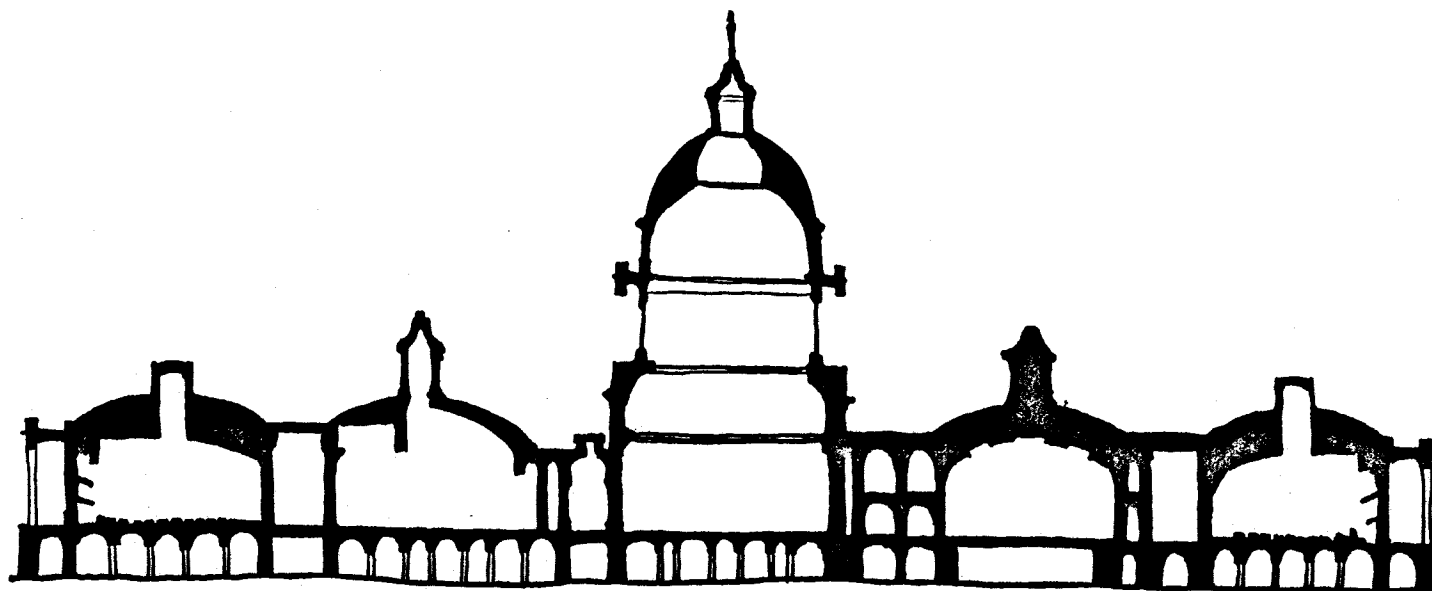


B

- A. Figure-Ground: Capitol
as it is today
- B. Main Floorplan of Cap-
itol by T.U. Walter
(1865)



- Longitudinal section proposed by Robert Mills (1850)
- East Elevation with new dome by T.W. Walter (1860)

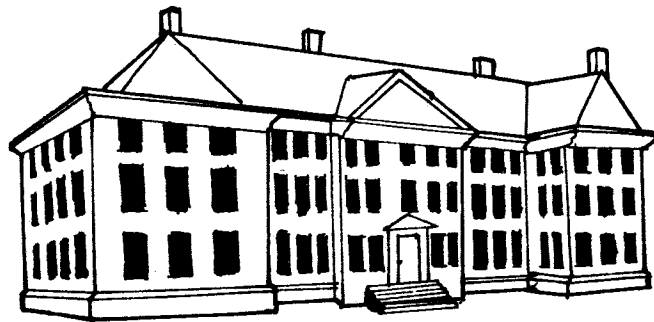


- 1791 President appointed (Jan.) three Commissioners to supervise construction of Federal City; site for Congress House selected (June) by President and Pierre Charles L'Enfant.
- 1792 After dismissal of L'Enfant (Feb.) open competition held for design of Congress House but no acceptable designs received (July); Stephen Hallet retained to develop his entry for possible adoption (Sept.).
- 1793 President chose (Feb.) design by Dr. William Thornton over one by Hallet, who subsequently (July) was asked to revise Thornton's plan and placed in charge of supervising its execution. Foundation stone laid (Sept.) on which Hallet's name was given as architect.
- 1794 Hallet dismissed (June) by Commissioners for deviating from Thornton's plan when laying foundations; Thornton appointed by Washington to be one of the Commissioners from which position he could supervise the execution of his design.
- 1795-98 George Hadfield employed by Commissioners to carry out Thornton's design.
- 1800 North wing finished in time (Nov.) for 2nd session of 6th Congress.
- 1802 Commissioners abolished by act of Congress.
- 1803 Latrobe appointed by Jefferson as Surveyor of Public Works; work begun on completing building. Latrobe introduced certain changes in Thornton's design, principally reducing the size of the rotunda and abolishing the conference room planned for the western front.
- 1807 House wing (south) completed.
- 1809 Senate occupied new room on principal floor, Supreme Court occupied original Senate room.
- 1814 Aug. 24, both wings burned by British troops.
- 1814-17 After destruction by fire north and south wings rebuilt by Latrobe. Increasing problems over authority led to his resignation (Nov. 28).
- 1818-29 Bulfinch completed central section, dome, east and west porticos, west terraces and landscaping.
- 1831 Tripoli naval monument placed on terrace before west portico.
- 1834 After 10 years of congressional dissatisfaction Robert Mills made changes in House of Representatives to improve acoustics. Proposals had been made earlier by Strickland and Bulfinch for the same problem.
- 1841-44 Greenough's statue of George Washington installed (1841) by Robert Mills in center of rotunda; removed to pedestal in front of east entrance (1844).

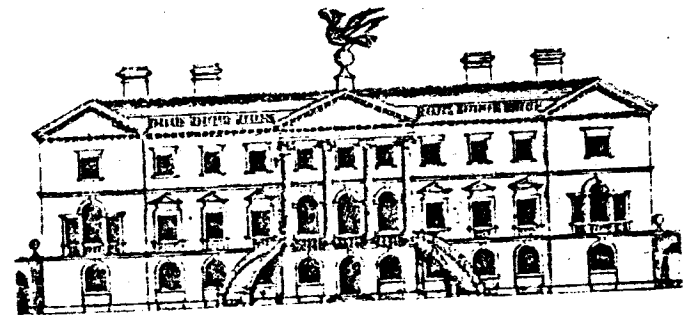
- 1851 The combined design by Mills recommended for execution by the Senate but President Fillmore appointed Thomas U. Walter as "Architect of the Capitol Extension" and chose his plan for execution, the cornerstone of which was laid July 4.
- 1852-53 Foundation work on extension continued following Walter's designs, but charges leveled at Walter concerning quality of work and letting of contracts led to transfer of supervision of the work from the Interior to the War Department, whose Secretary, Jefferson Davis, appointed Capt. M. C. Meigs as Superintendent of the Extension, in which capacity he made changes in Walter's design.
- 1855 Congress voted to replace original dome with one of cast iron construction designed by T. U. Walter; Constantino Brumidi began to execute mural decoration.
- 1857 First session of House of Representatives in new chamber.
- 1859 Senate held first session in new chamber. Disagreement between Meigs and Walter resulted in replacement of Meigs by Capt. W. B. Franklin.
- 1860 Old Senate Chamber converted into Supreme Court Room, old Supreme Court Room into law library.
- 1861 Work on extension and dome suspended due to outbreak of Civil War; Capitol used briefly as a military bakery and hospital.
- 1862 Work resumed on Capitol; Walter placed in charge both as Architect and as Superintendent.
- 1863 Statue of Freedom placed in position above dome.
- 1864 Old Hall of Representatives designated as Statuary Hall.
- 1865 Walter resigned over disagreement concerning definition of his authority, Edward Clark appointed his successor; Brumidi's decoration of dome completed.
- 1874 F. L. Olmsted placed in charge of planning Capitol grounds.
- 1877 Brumidi began work on fresco frieze of rotunda.
- 1887-90 Terraces and stairways on west designed by Thomas Wisedell under supervision of Olmsted.
- 1897 Library of Congress moved into separate, new quarters.
- 1935 Supreme Court moved into separate, new quarters.
- 1949-50 House and Senate chambers remodeled.
- 1955-62 Entire eastern section between north and south wings extended 32 feet, original sandstone replaced by marble copy.
- 1975-76 Old Supreme Court, Old Senate Chamber, Old House of Representatives restored.

PETITION DRAWINGS:

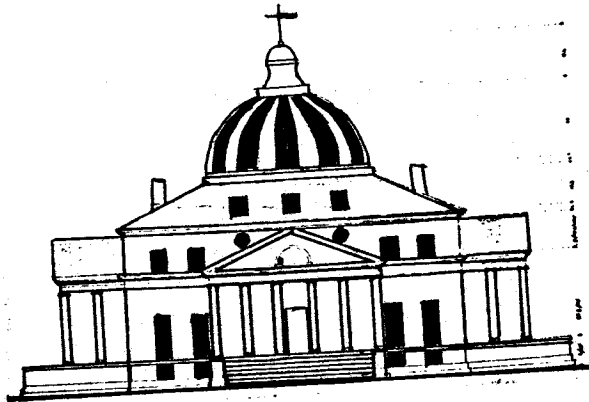
Andrew Carshore
James Diamond
Thomas Jefferson
Jacob Small
Jacob Small
Jacob Small



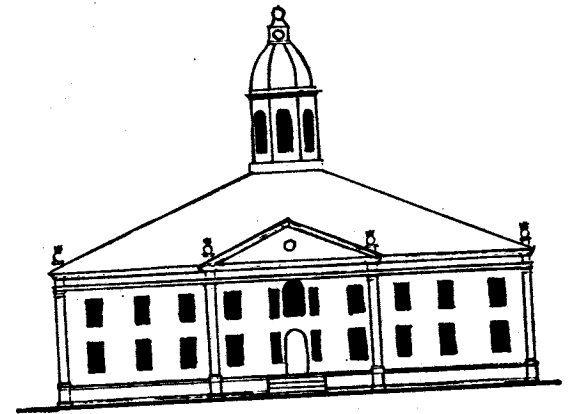
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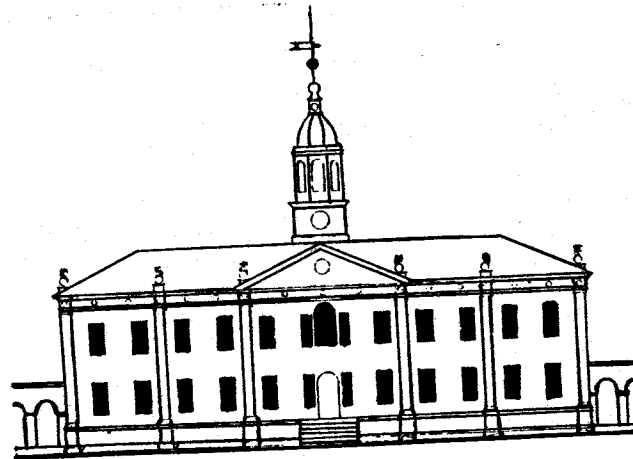
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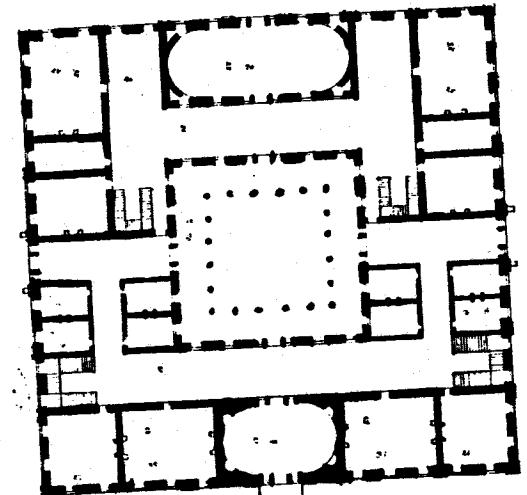
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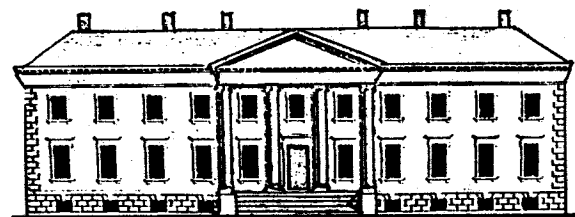
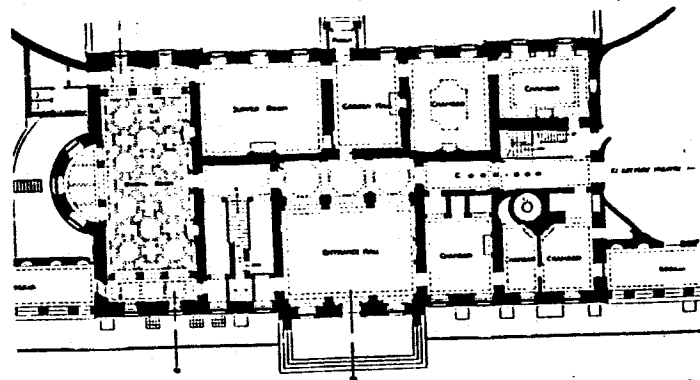
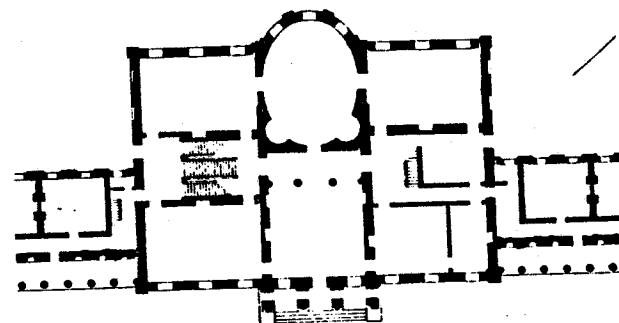
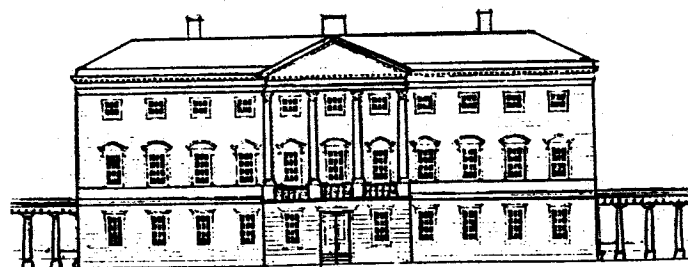
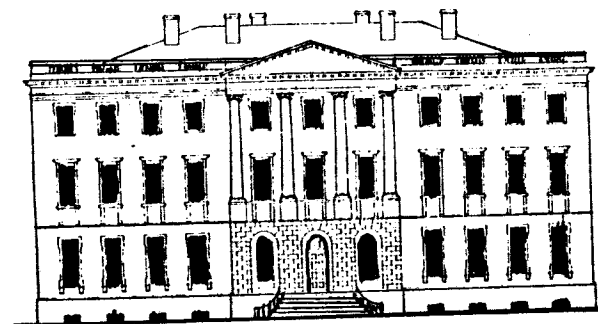
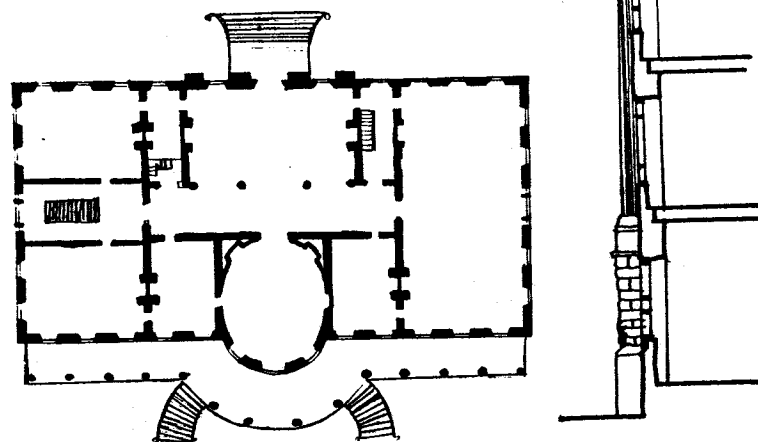


1. Hoban's winning design

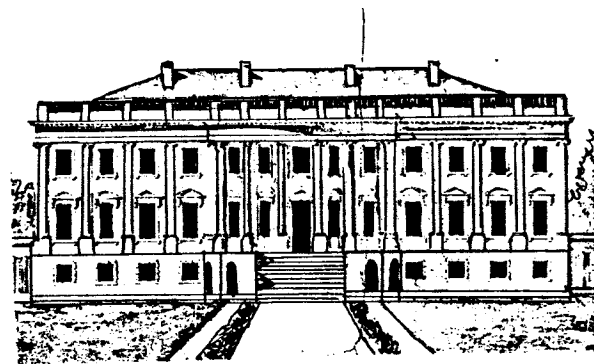
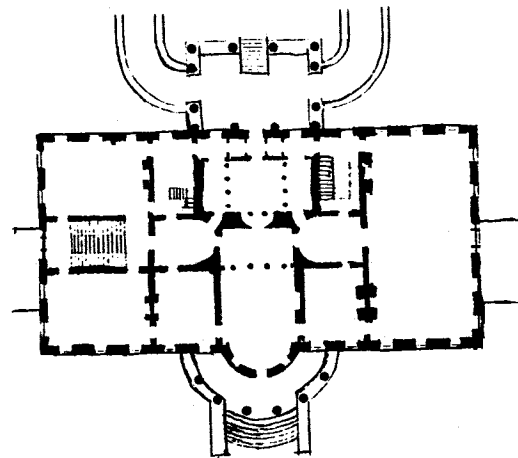
2. Leinster House, Dublin, Ireland

3. Castlecoole, Dublin, Ireland, 1789

4. "gentleman's house" by James Gibb

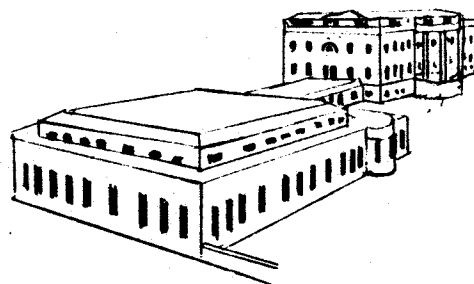


- . Plan by Latrobe, 1807
- . South elevation by Latrobe, 1817
- . West Wing, 1934
- . solarium, 1951
- . fireproofing and re-inforcing with steel, 1948-1952

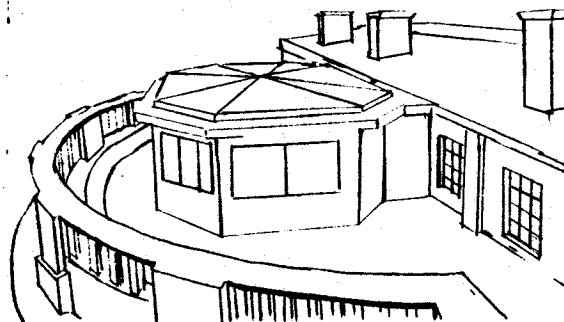
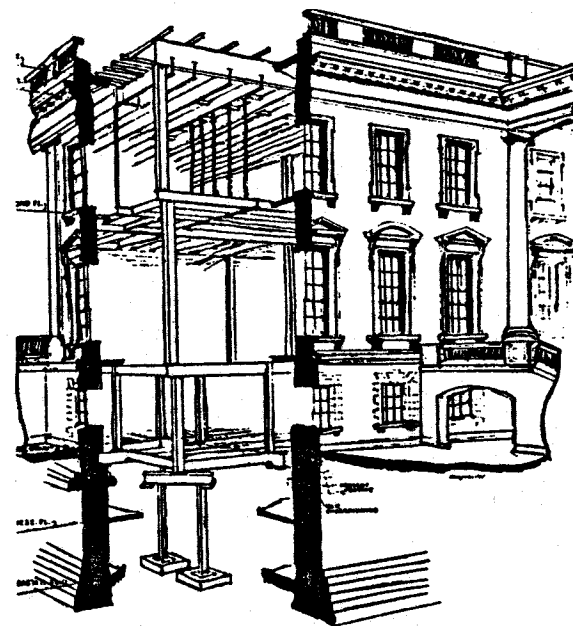


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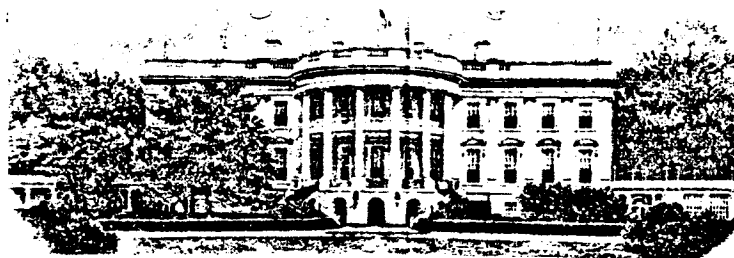
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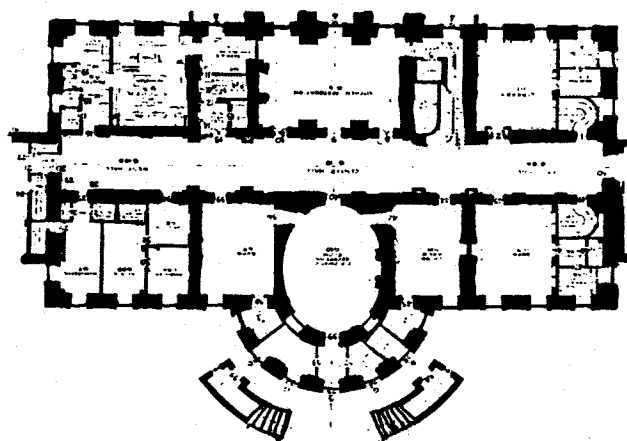
White House, as it
is today

Ground floor plan,
1952

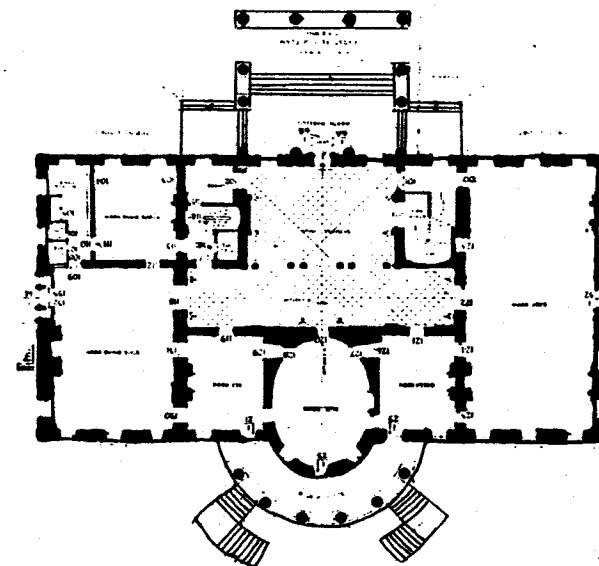
First floor plan,
1952



1.



2.



3.

THE WHITE HOUSE

In 1792, President George Washington announced a competition for the design of the Executive Mansion, which was located on a hill in the newly created federal city of Washington. Seven people entered the competition; they were: Andrew Carshore, James Diamond, Thomas Jefferson, Jacob Small (he entered four designs), James Hoban, Stephen Hallet, and John Collins. James Hoban, an Irish architect, won the competition. He used the Leinster House, Castlecoole and an elevation of a "gentleman's house" by James Gibb as precedents.

The White House, as it is called today, went through many stages of development before it reached the point where Americans can recognize it today:

- 1792: competition for the design of the Executive Mansion with James Hoban declared the winner, ground was also broken for construction
- 1800: first occupancy by an American president
- 1802: construction was completed
- 1807: Thomas Jefferson and H. Benjamin Latrobe, Chief Architect for the Capitol, collaborated to plan a low terrace on the East and West ends
- 1814: set afire by the British, but was saved by a rainstorm
- 1815: Hoban reproduced the structure, using some of Latrobe and Jefferson's ideas
- 1817: White House was re-occupied
- 1824: Hoban added the semi-circular South Portico
- 1829: Hoban added the North Portico
- 1902: presidential offices on the second floor were moved into the newly built West Wing and the second floor was converted into additional family spaces by the firm of McKim, Mead and White

- 1927: more family space was added under the newly raised roof, thus, providing a third floor of rooms
- 1934: executive offices in the West Wing were enlarged by raising the roof
- 1942: offices in the newly constructed East Wing were completed
- 1948-1952: interior was gutted and was then re-inforced and fire-proofed with steel, balcony on the second floor of the South Portico was built
- 1951: solarium above the South Portico was built
- 1964: Committee for the Preservation of the White House was established

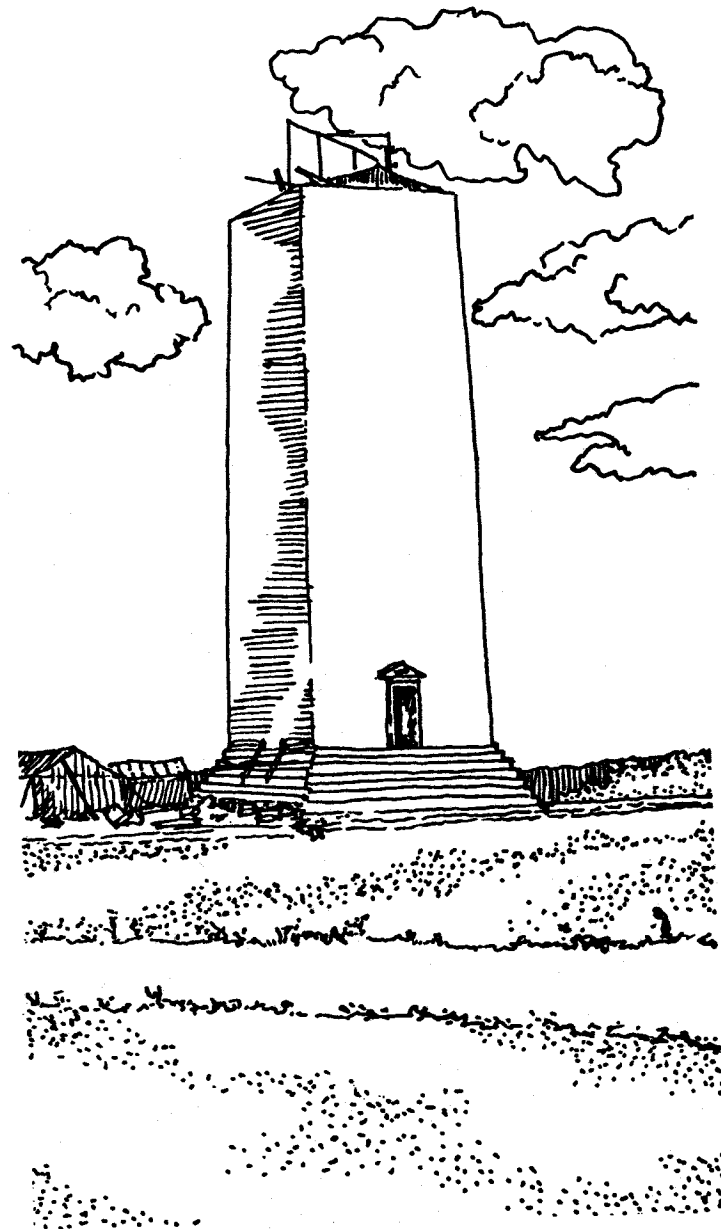
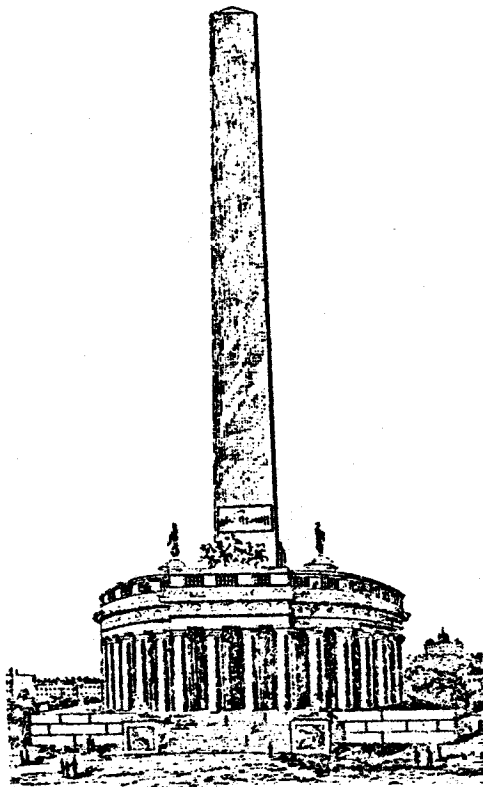
The White House, a symbol of the United States' expansion and changing times, is an appropriate home for the leader of one of the most powerful and influential countries in the world.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

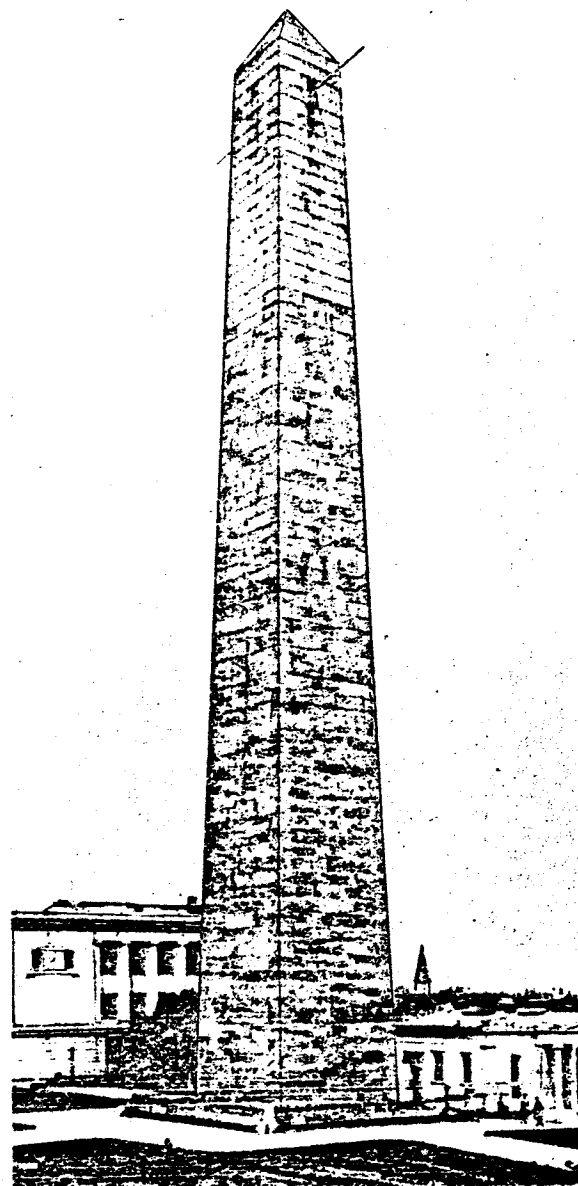
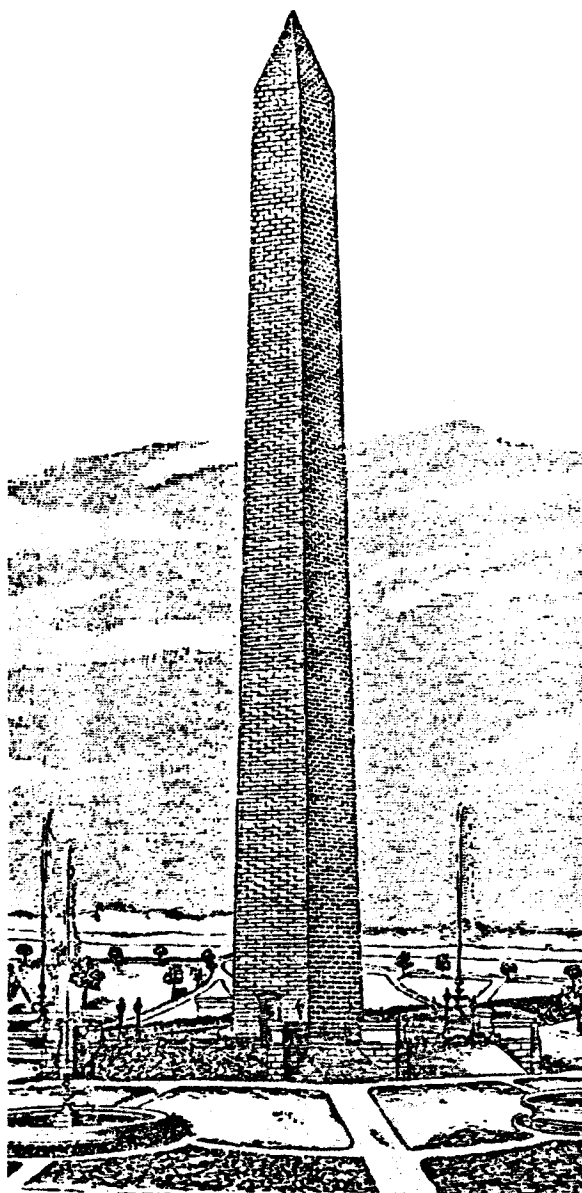
- Ryan, William, and Guinness, Desmond, The White House, An Architectural History, McGraw-Hill Book Company, NA 4443 W3 R9.
- "White House", Encyclopedia Americana, 1983 ed., vol. 28, pp. 409-413, AE5.E333.
- "White House", A Guide to the Architecture of Washington, D.C., Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, AIA, 1965, pp. 68-71, NA 735 W3 J3 c. 1.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

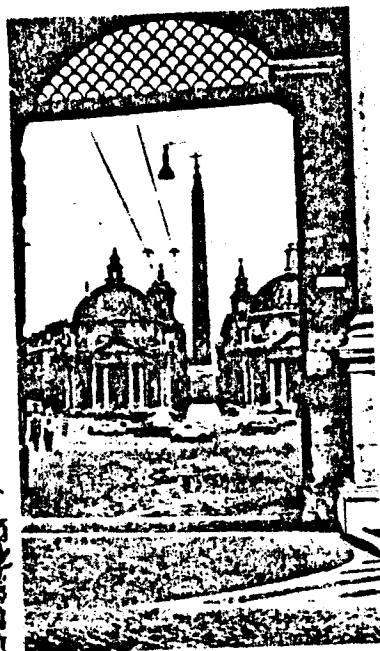
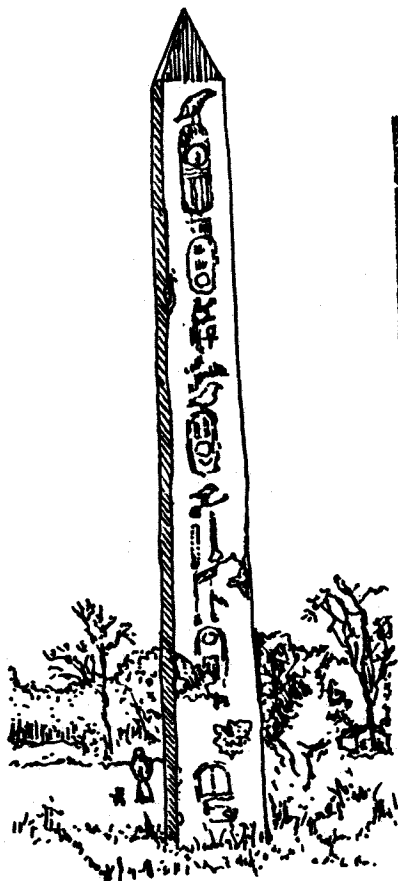
The original design of Robert Mills was the only published scheme for a national Washington Monument. His proposal was for a 600 ft. high central shaft, 55 ft. square at the base, surrounded by a 100ft. high collonade of the Greek Doric order, 250 ft. in diameter. The estimated cost was one and a quarter million dollars. Construction began on July 4, 1848. Seven years later, funds were exhausted, and the building of the now 174 ft. shaft ceased. It remained this way for the next twenty-four years.



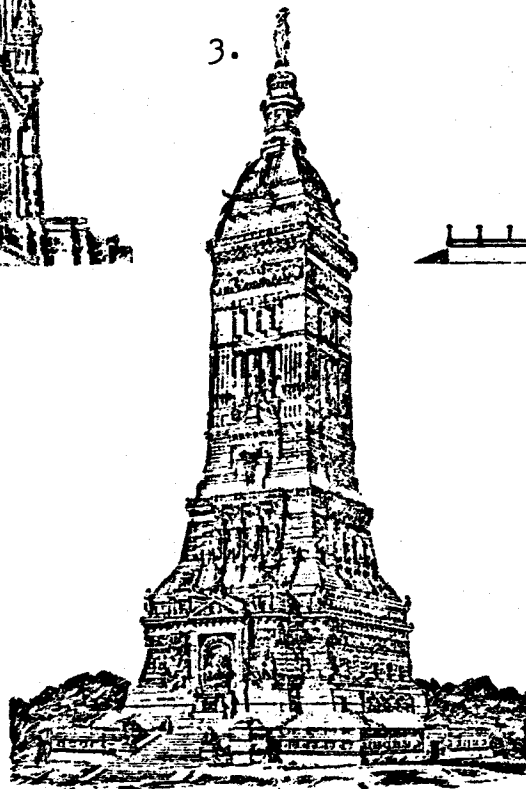
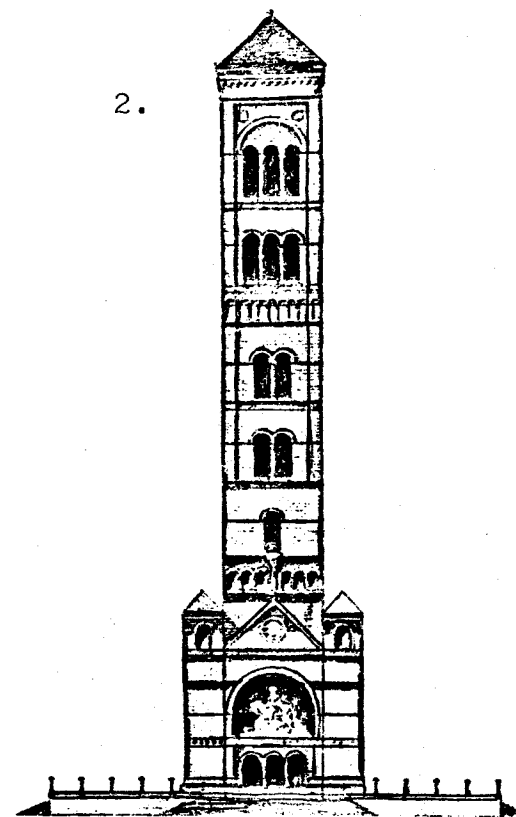
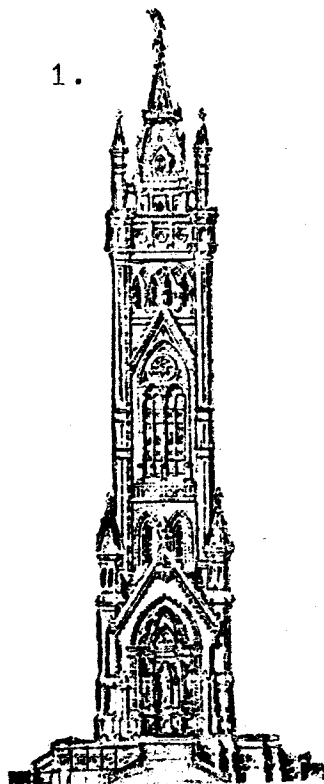
Meanwhile, the Army engineers strengthened the existing foundation with concrete, increasing the depth of it from 8 ft. to 36 ft. Congress rejected the ostentatious proposals and finally approved a simple obelisk. Work resumed under the supervision of Col. Thomas A. Casey. Casey contacted the American minister in Rome and got accurate proportions for an obelisk, probably from one of the Egyptian examples that were moved there. The new design appeared like the etching to the right, although the four fountains were left out. The result looked like the 220 ft. Bunker Hill Monument (far right) which Mills had submitted a plan for in 1825.



The obvious precedent for the Washington Monument is the Egyptian obelisk, the major difference being that obelisks are monolithic, while the monument has a hollow core. Obelisks were used to mark sites of great importance. One of the best remaining examples is the 66½ ft. obelisk of Usertasen I in Heliopolis, Egypt (1.). Many Egyptian obelisks were brought to Rome by Ceaser Augustus, and have since been erected as focal points in the city. Again, they usually demarcate important places, such as the Lateran Palace, the Piazza de Popolo (2.), and the Piazza S. Pietro (3.), between the encircling arms of Bernini's colonnades.

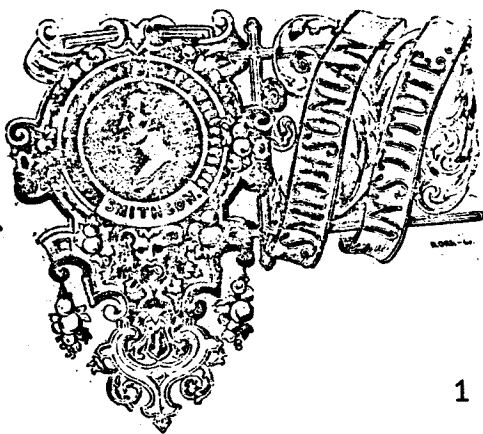


The unfinished stump remained in public neglect until the mid-1870's, when post-Civil War reconstruction gave impetus for its completion. The U.S. Army Engineers took over the task, only to be assailed with criticism from architects throughout the nation, who were appalled by the thought of a plain, undecorated obelisk. Many proposals were made to finish the monument by hiding it behind applied facades or structure. Most of the schemes were quite preposterous. M.P. Hapgood's design (1.) called for a French Gothic tower. Sculptor William Story suggested an Italian campanile (2.), while an anonymous entry from San Francisco bears resemblance to a Hindu pagoda (3.). Other submissions were equally inappropriate as monuments to an American hero.

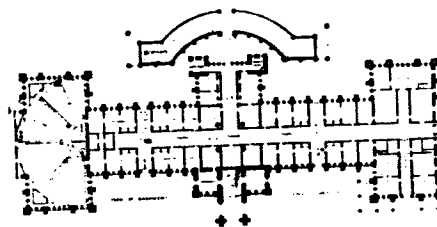
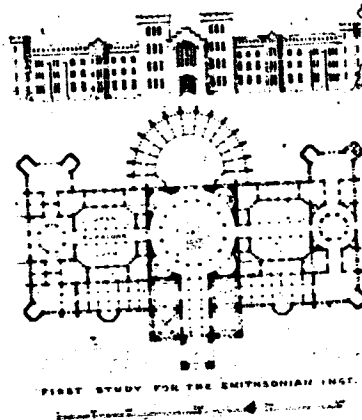


SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

1. Smithsonian Institute engraving.
2. Proposal for Smithsonian Institute building by Alexander Davis.
3. Proposal for Smithsonian Institute by Owen B. Warren.
4. Proposal for Smithsonian Institute by Robert Mills.
5. Winning Proposal for Smithsonian Institute by James Renwick, Jr.
6. Proposal for Smithsonian Institute by Alexander Davis.
7. Proposal for Smithsonian Institute by Alexander Davis.
8. Proposal for Smithsonian Institute by Alexander Davis.
9. Proposal for Smithsonian Institute by John Notman.

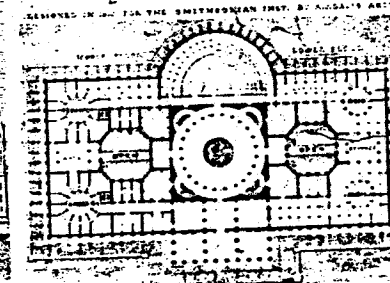
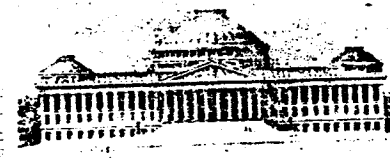
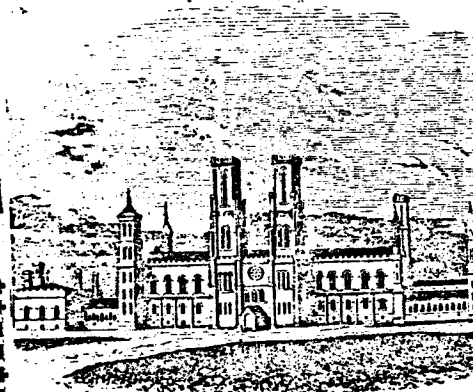


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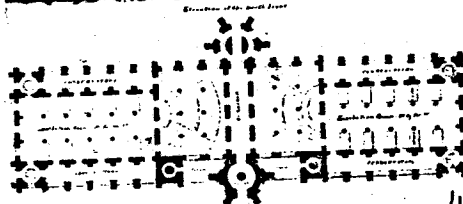


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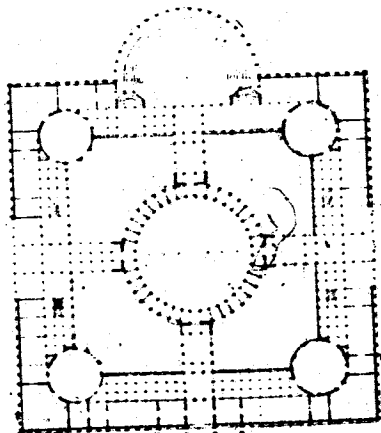


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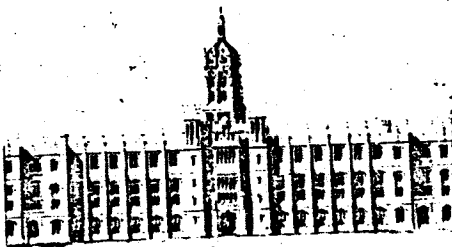
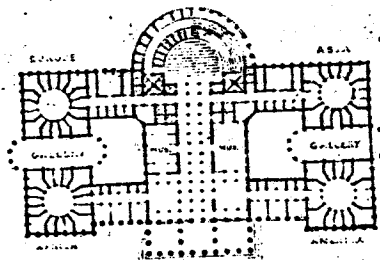
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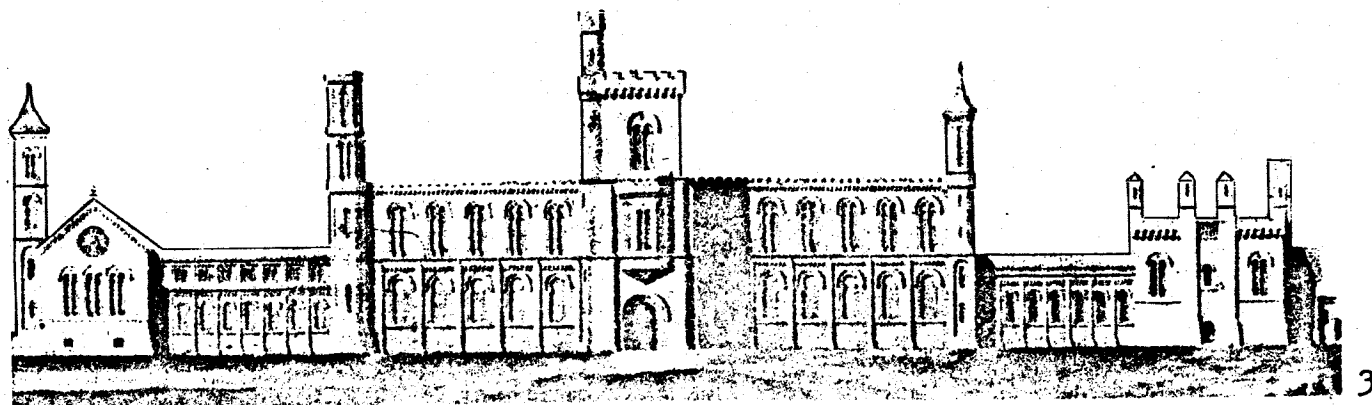
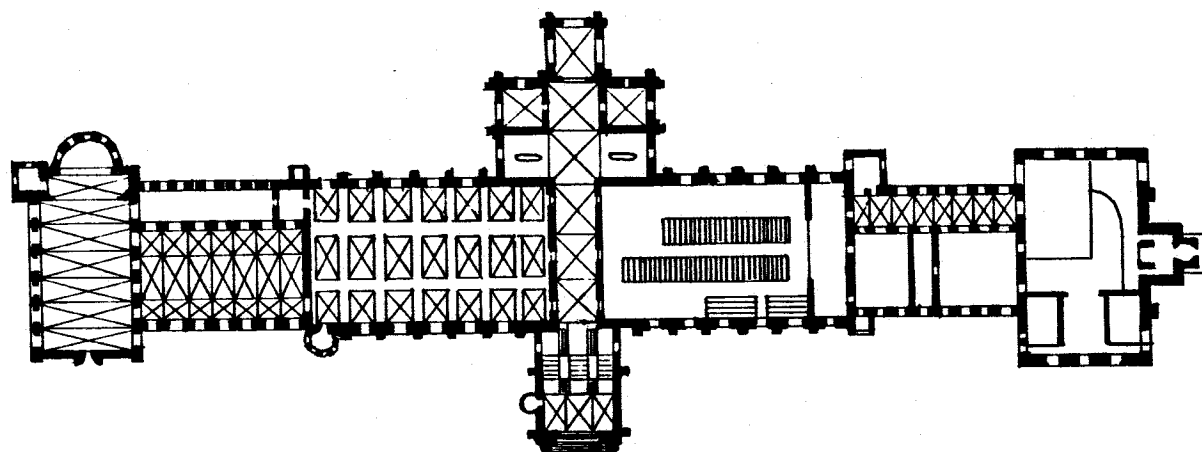
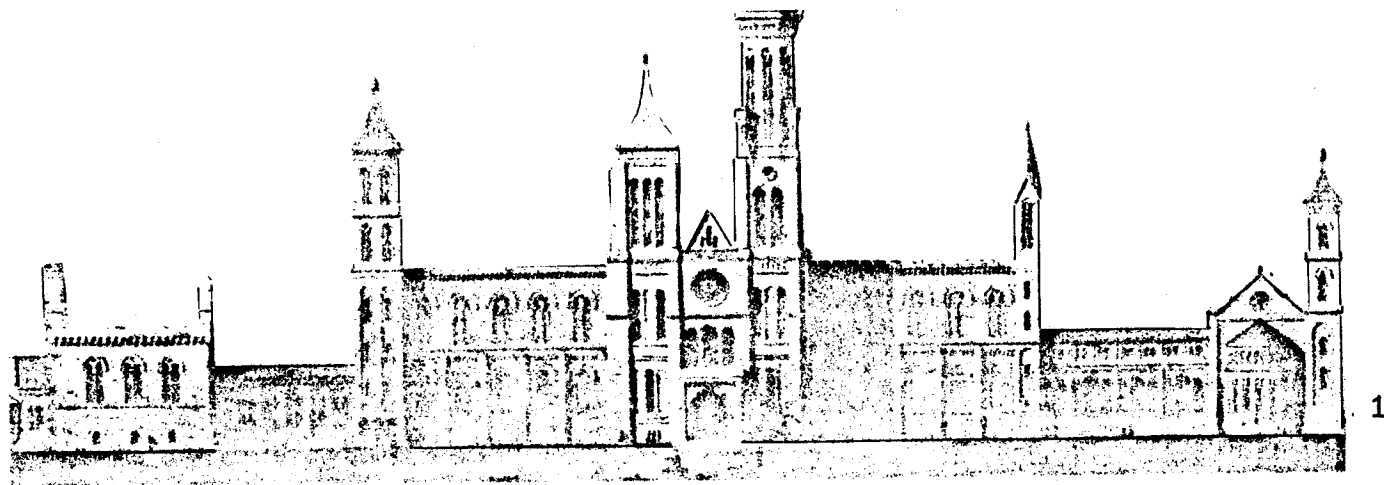
FOR SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION WASHINGTON



8

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

1. North Facade
2. Plan
3. South Facade
(As Built)

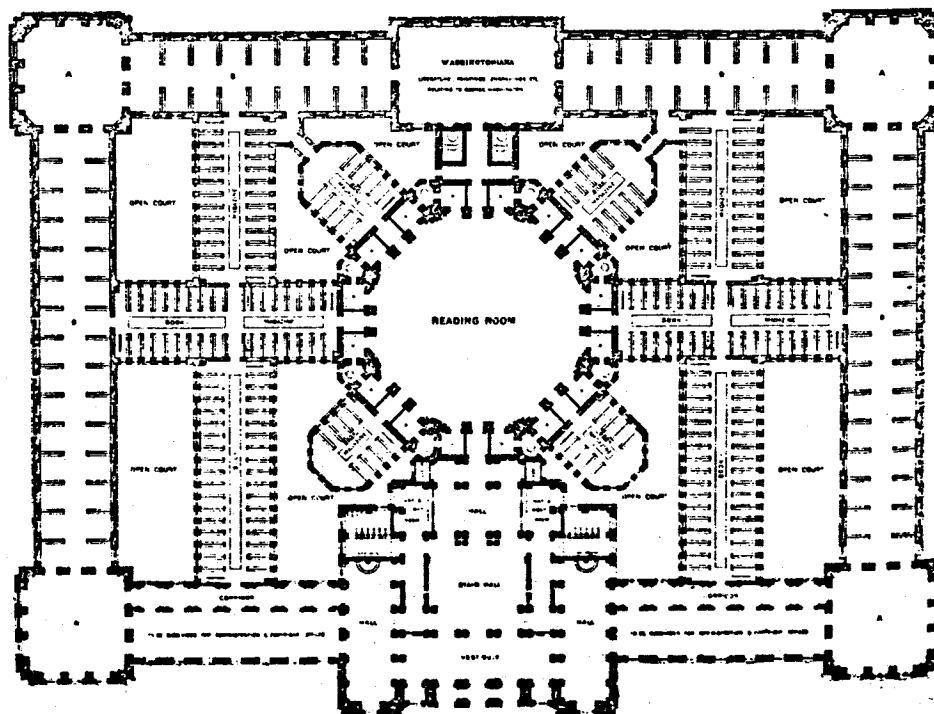


Location	Capitol Hill, First and Independence Avenues, SE	
Chronology	1871	Separate building to house the congressional library (then located in extremely overcrowded quarters in the Capitol building) proposed by Librarian of Congress Ainsworth R. Spofford.
	1873	Design competition authorized by Congress; 28 entries submitted of which one in the Italian Renaissance style by John L. Smithmeyer and Paul Pelz was awarded \$1500 first prize.
	1874-86	At request of Congress alternative proposals submitted for both the location and design of the new library building. Sites at the Botanical Garden, Judiciary Square and East Capitol Street were considered as well as the feasibility of enlarging the Capitol building to accommodate the library.
	1886-88	Site clearing and foundation work begun under direction of Smithmeyer and Pelz, but dissatisfaction with progress of the work led to Smithmeyer's dismissal (Oct. 1888) and the appointment of Gen. Thomas Casey as head of construction, with Pelz retained as architect.
	1888-91	Casey and Pelz prepared two designs similar to that of Smithmeyer and Pelz, one to cost \$3,000,000, the other \$6,000,000. Congress approved the more elaborate plan Mar. 2, 1889, for which the foundation was completed Sept. 14, 1889 and the first story Dec., 1891.
	1892	Pelz dismissed as architect, subsequently replaced by Gen. Casey's son, Edward Pearce Casey, who supervised the interior design and decoration.
	1893	Dome over Main Reading Room completed; coated with gold leaf.
	1896	Bernard R. Green appointed superintendent of construction on death of Gen. Casey.
	1897	Nov. 1, Library opened to public.
	1908-33	Stacks constructed in southeast courtyard (1908-10); Coolidge Auditorium built in northwest courtyard (1925); stacks constructed in northeast courtyard (1927); east front extended and remodeled (1930-33).
	1938	Separate annex building, now known as the Thomas Jefferson Building, constructed.
	1965	Additional annex known as James Madison Building authorized by Congress.

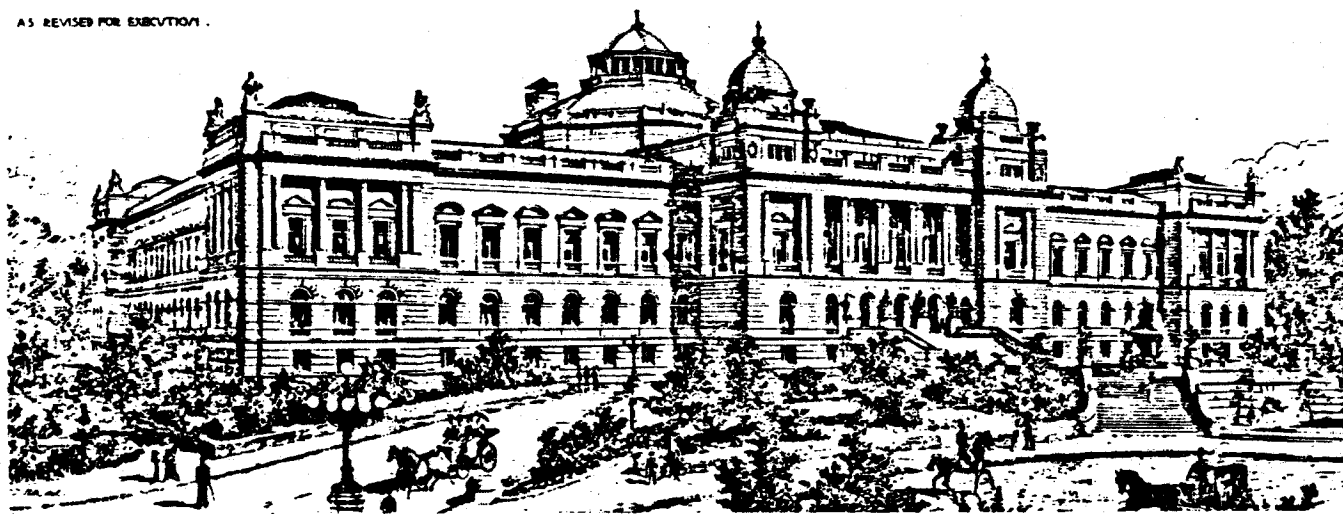
**Statistics and
Description**

Materials: Gray New Hampshire granite with copper dome (originally gilt); interior, fifteen varieties of marble, stucco upper walls and ceilings. *Dimensions:* 470 feet north to south, 338 feet east to west, 72 feet high; 195 feet to top of Torch of Learning; Reading Room 100 feet in diameter, 125 feet high. *Exterior features:* 33 keystone heads over first-story windows, each 18 inches high. *Cost:* \$6,032,124.54 (original building).

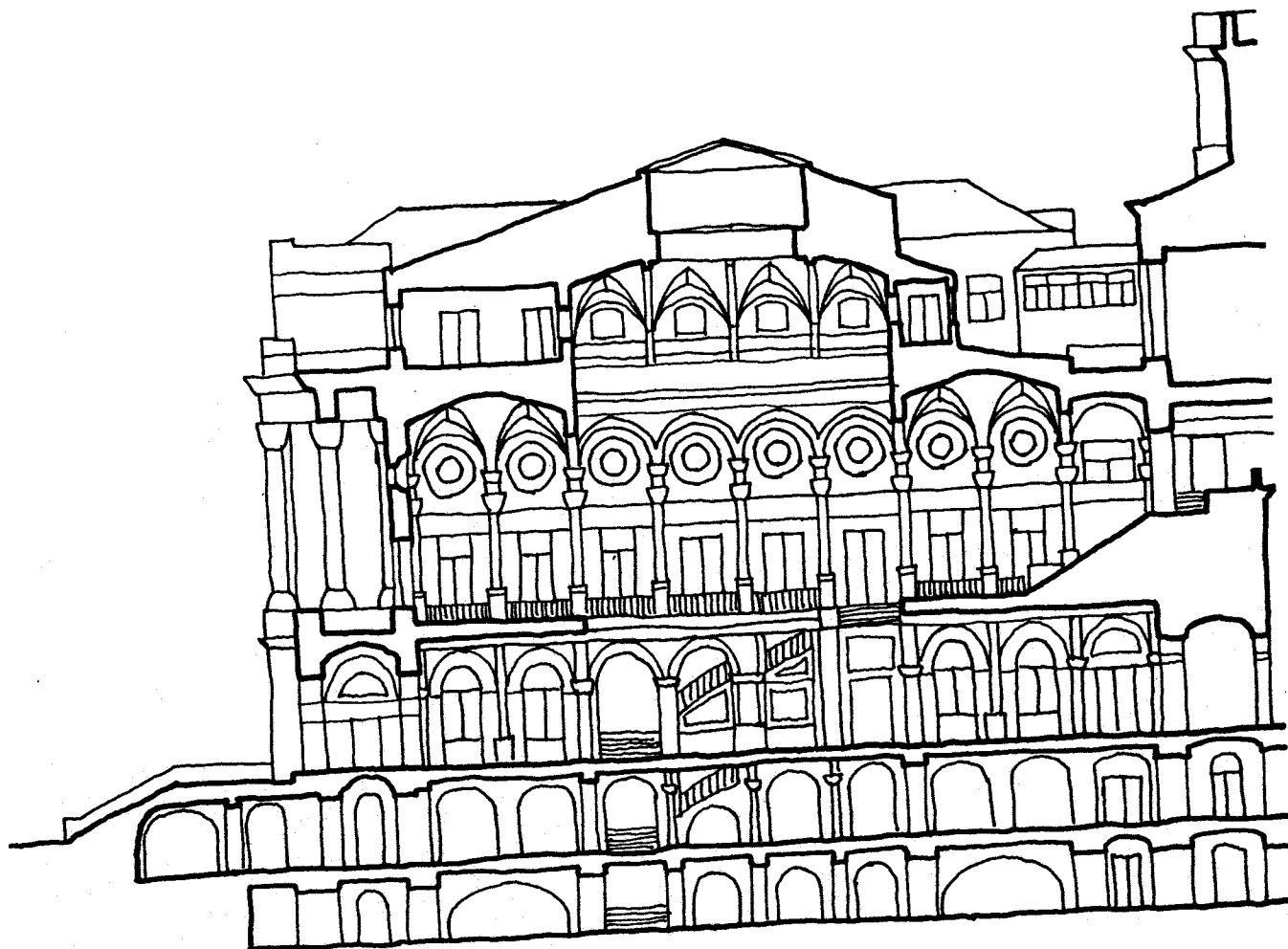
Smithmeyer and Pelz, 1886
Plan and Perspective



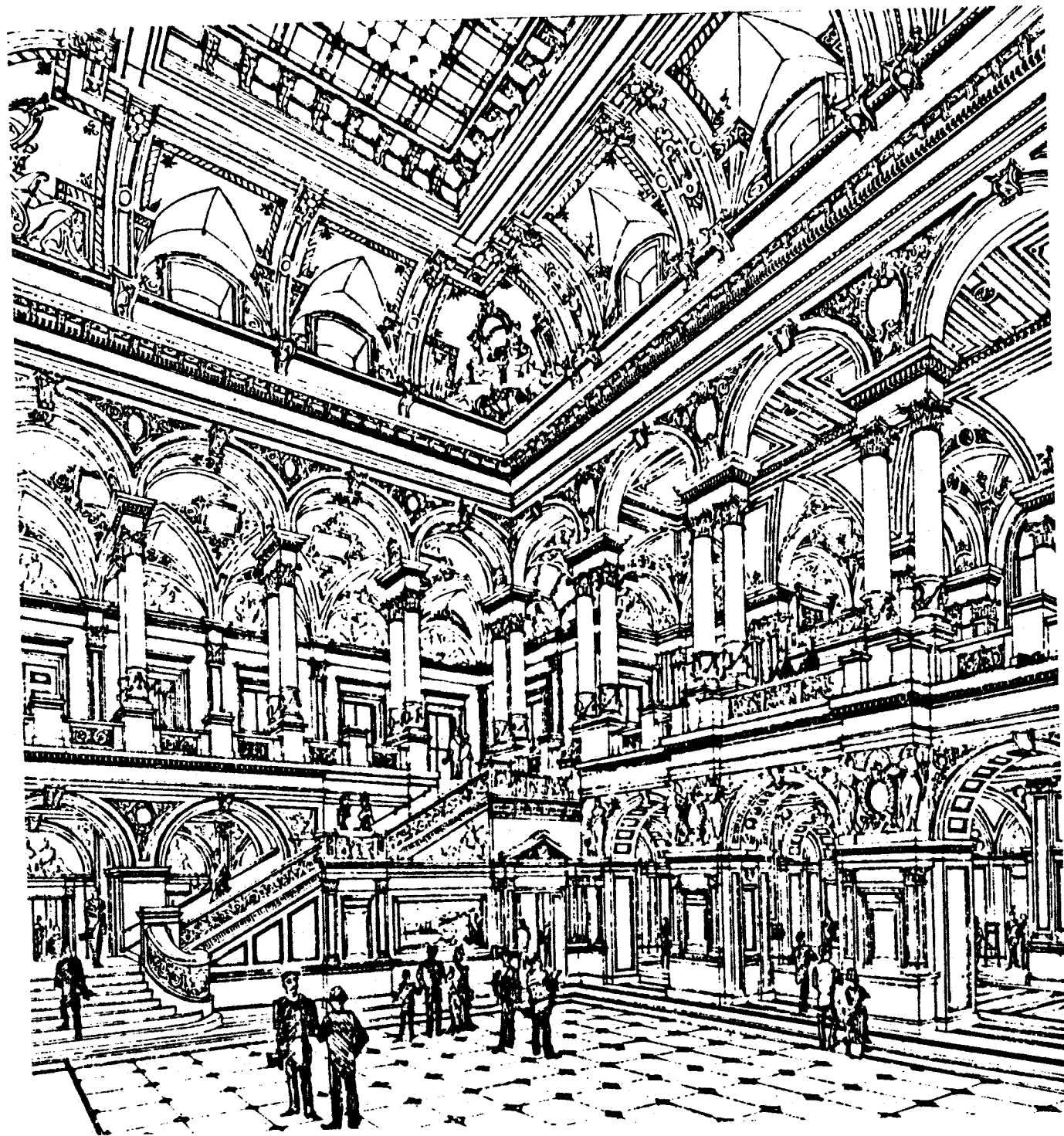
AS REVISED FOR EXHIBITION.



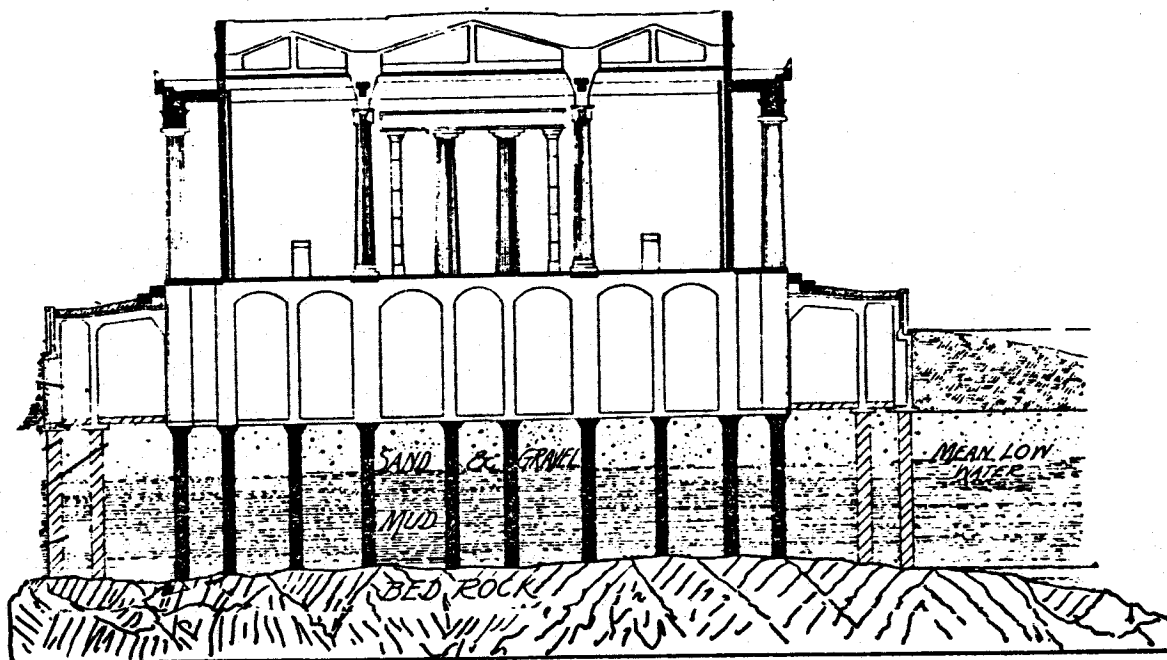
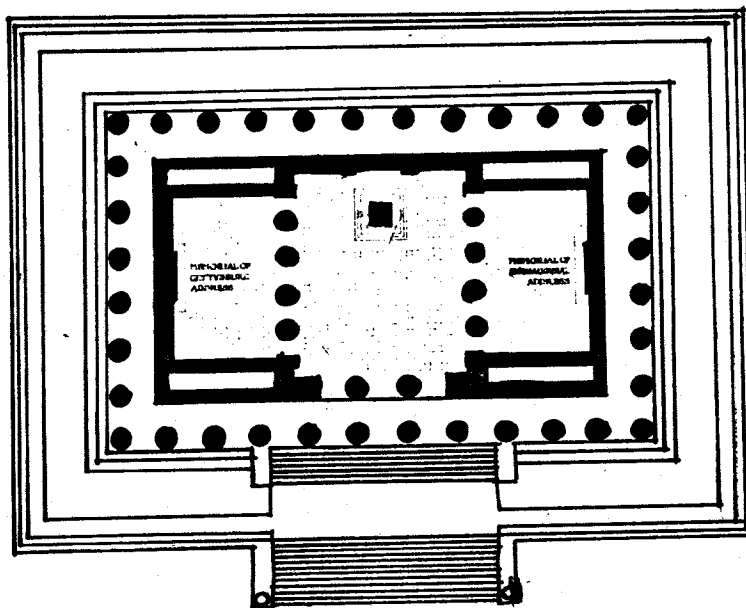
tion through Stair Hall



ew of Stair Hall



Plan of the Lincoln
Memorial
Section



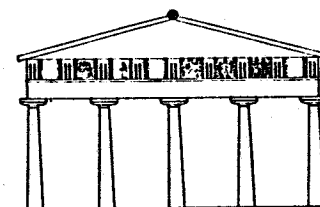
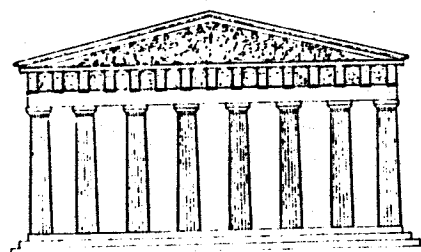
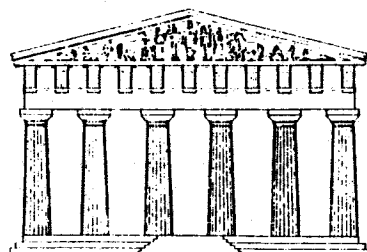
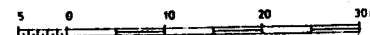
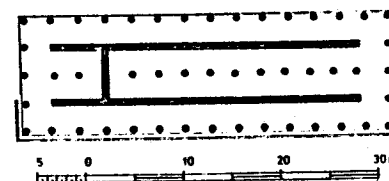
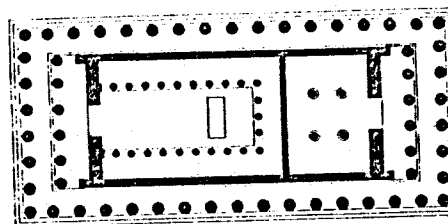
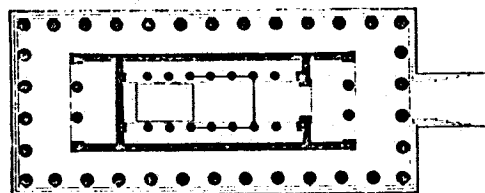
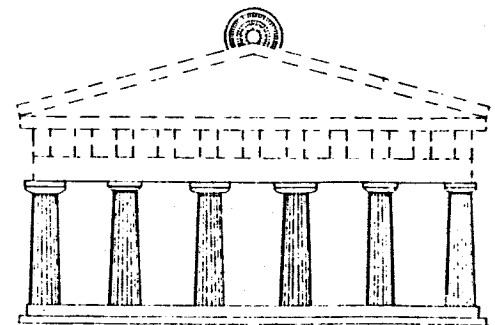
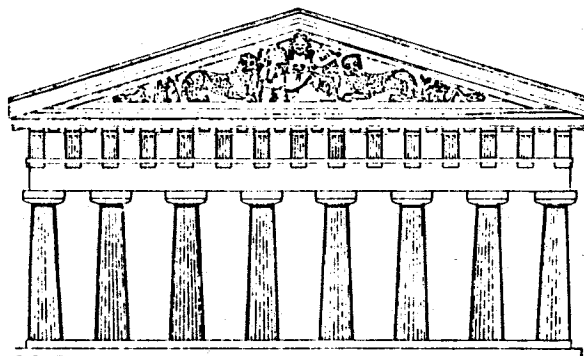
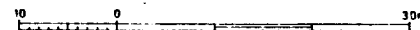
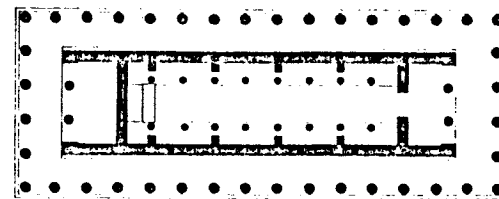
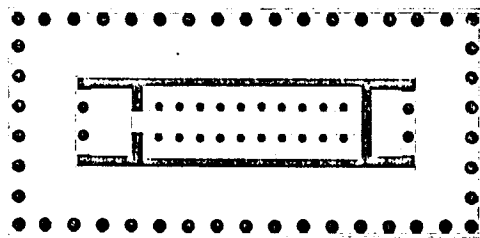
Temple of Artemis at
Kerkyra.

Temple of Hera at
Olympia.

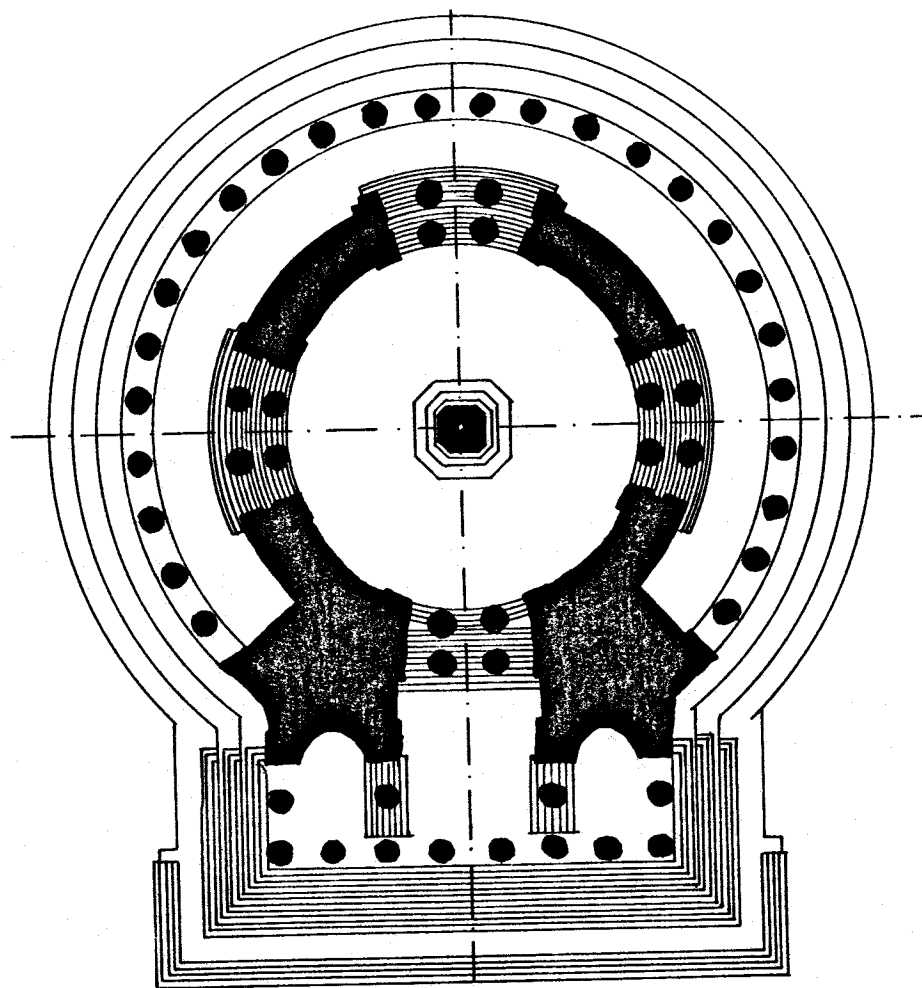
Temple of Zeus at
Olympia

Parthenon at Athens

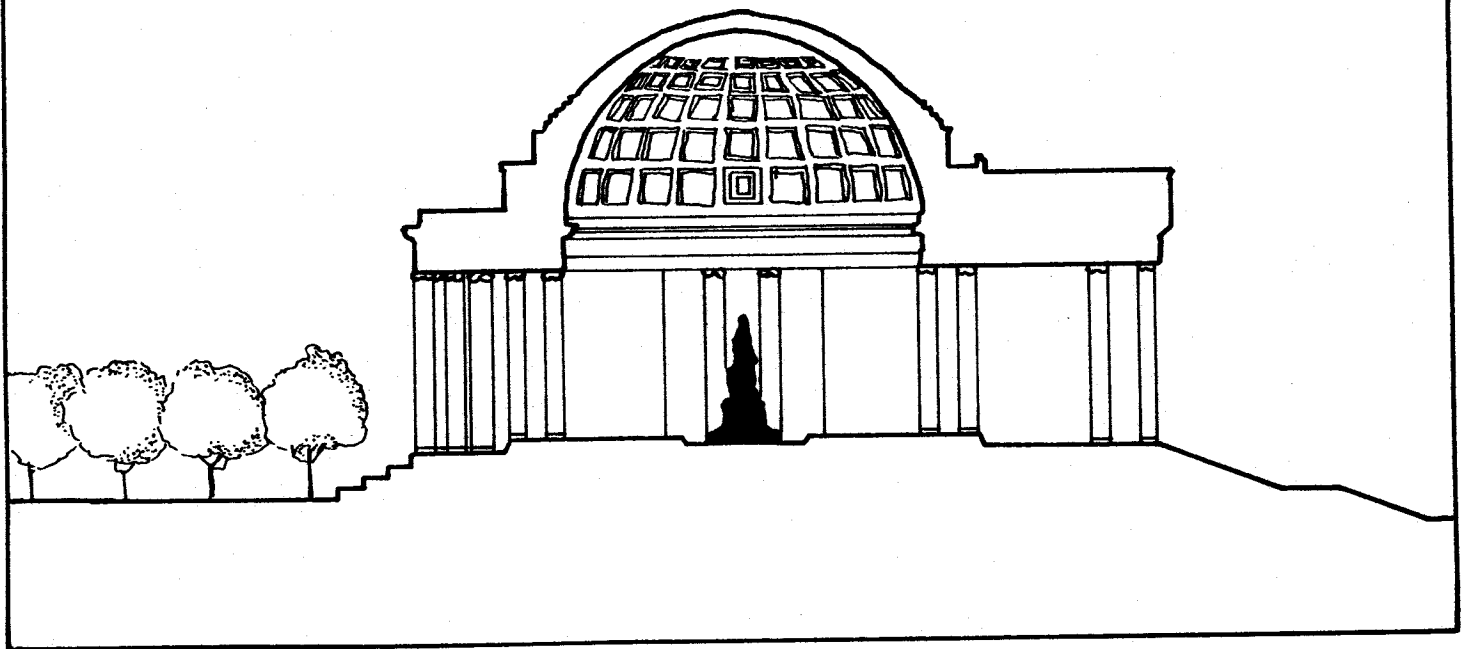
Temple of Apollo at
Thermom



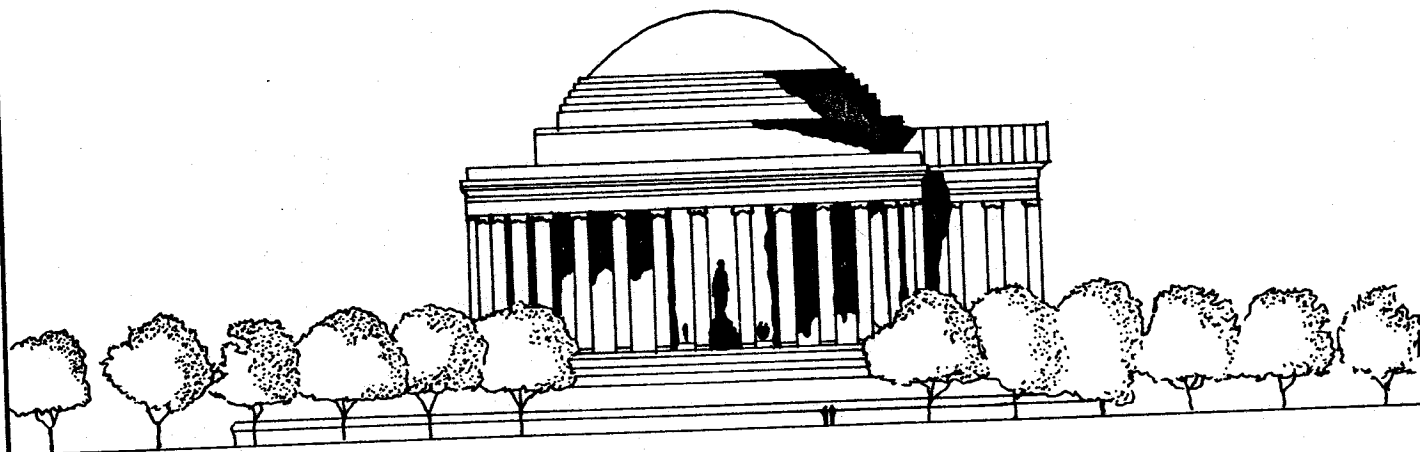
PLAN



SECTION

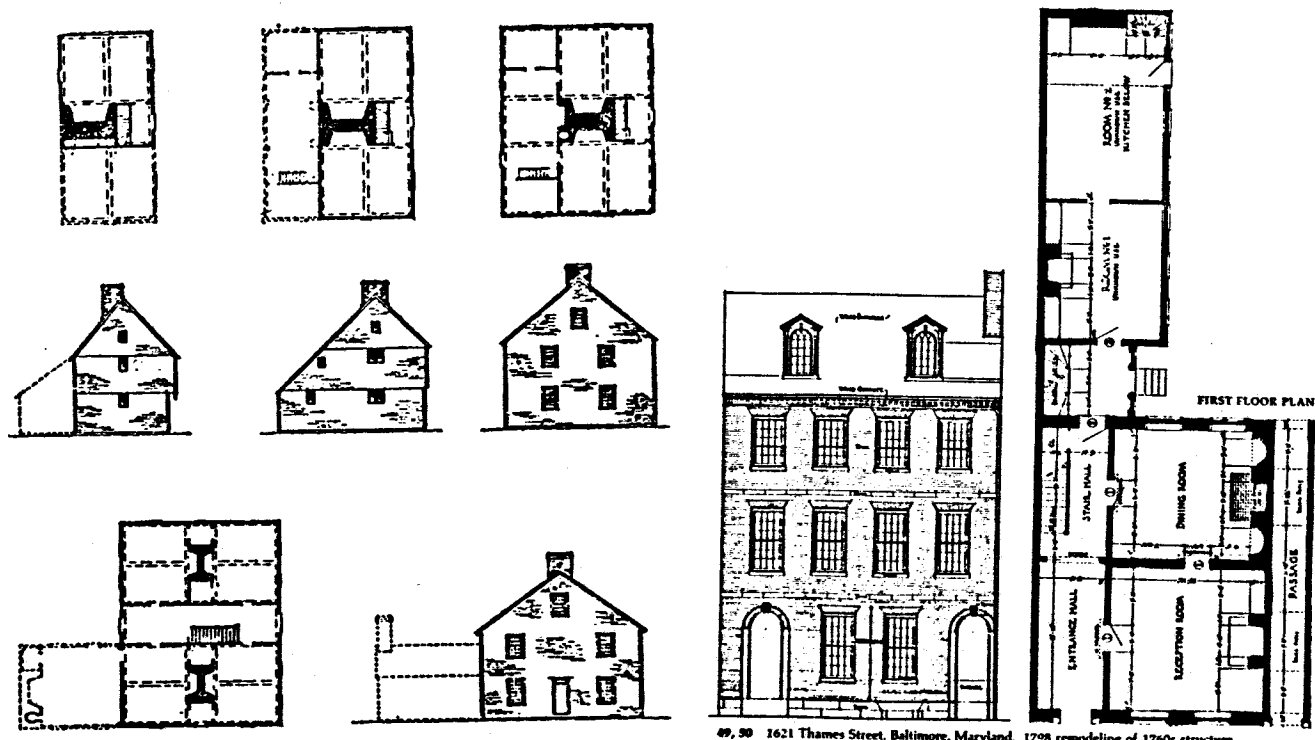


T ELEVATION

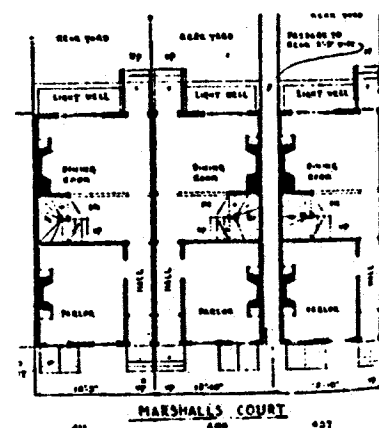
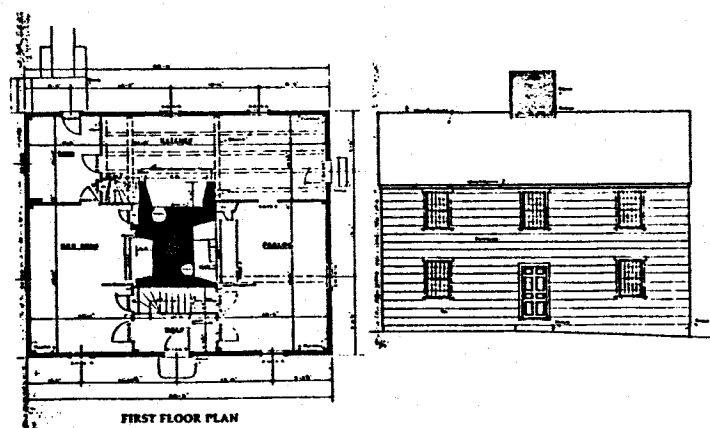


The design for the fabric buildings of Washington recieved something from three sources. There were the lintels resembling those familiar in the later Colonial of Penn., the basement stories which were familiar in N. Y. C. and the general outward appearance of certain London houses.

Washington, Therefore, did not display a characteristic building.



49, 50 1621 Thames Street, Baltimore, Maryland. 1798 remodeling of 1760s structure.



BIBLIOGRAPHY;Collection:National Archives,Washington DC Microfiches
Dunlap Society.Vol.1

THE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

-1900:Convention of the American Institute of Architects.

Emphasis is placed on the North-South axis.

-1901:One project is presented by the Mc Millan Comission
of the Founding Fathers Monumental Group.

-1925:A competition is held by Theodore Roosevelt Memorial
Association for a monument to be erected at a point South
of the Washington Monument.Some of the alternatives are:

.Mc Kim,Mead and White entry

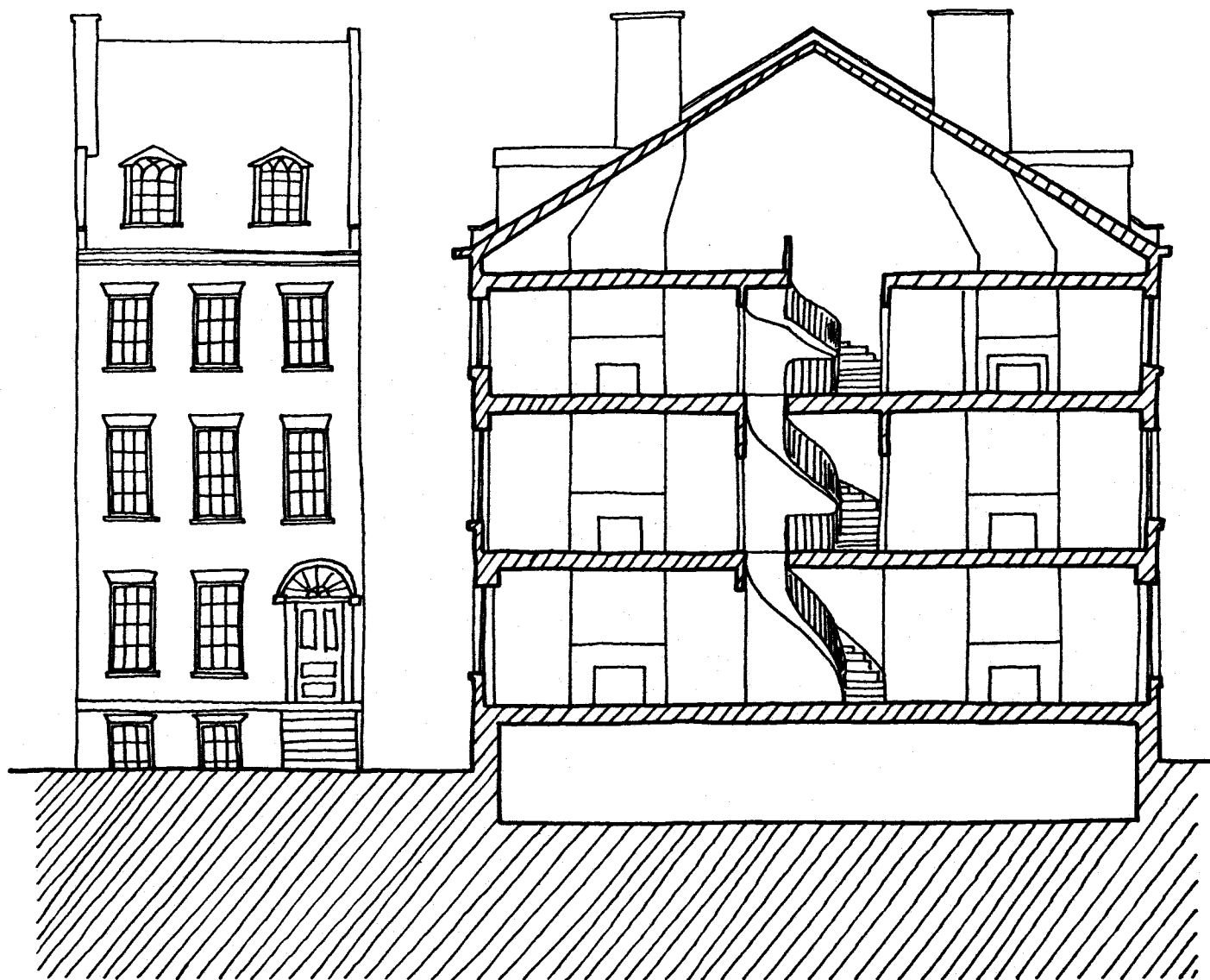
.Delano and Aldrich

John Russell Pope,the winner.

-John Russell Pope(1874-1937)is the appointed afficial architect
for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Comission in 1935.Following
his death in 1937,his assiciates Otto Eggers and Daniel p.
Higgins supervised the final modifications of Pope's design
and construction.

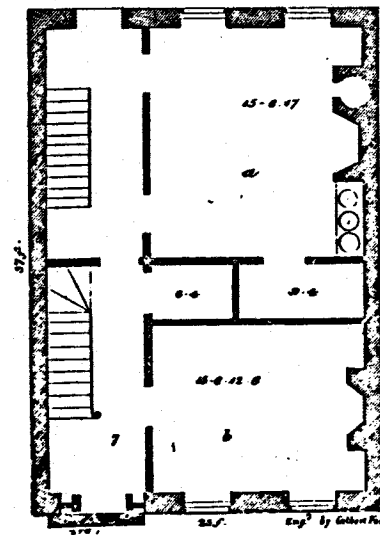
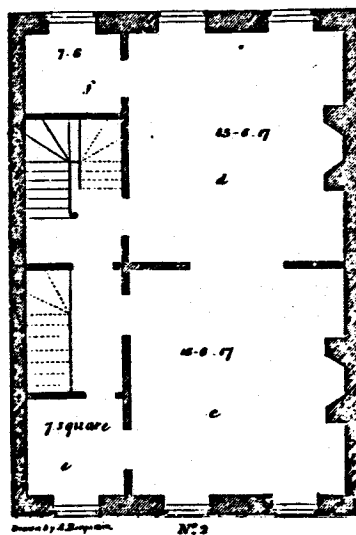
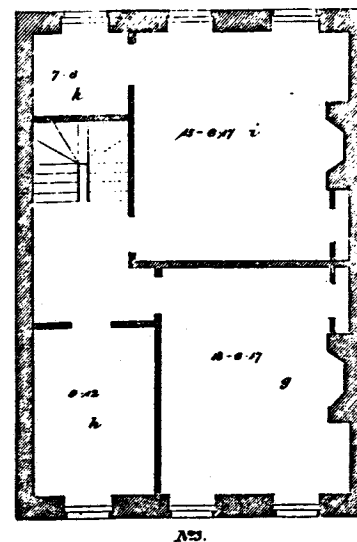
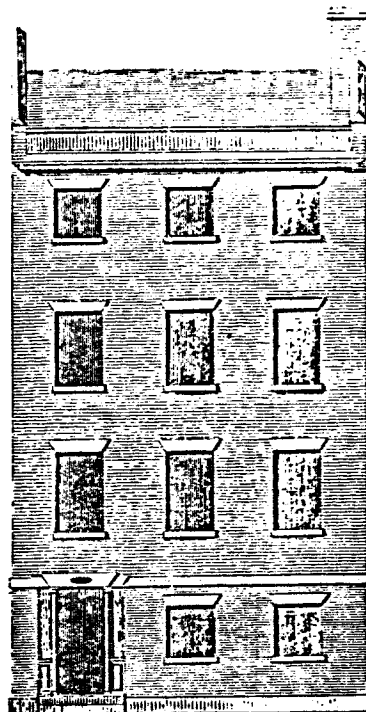
-Rudolph Evans will be the carefully selected sculptor of the
Thomas Jefferson Statue.

typical facade and section
Federal style building.

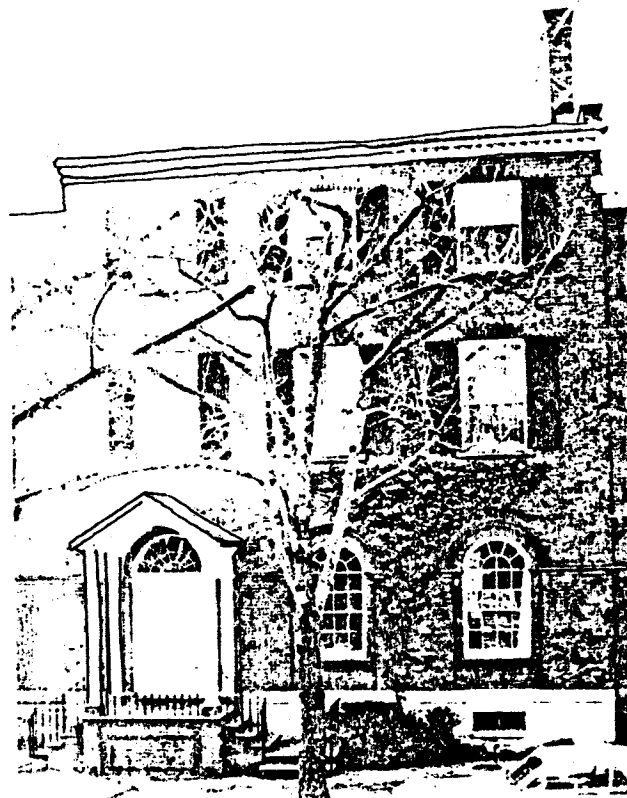
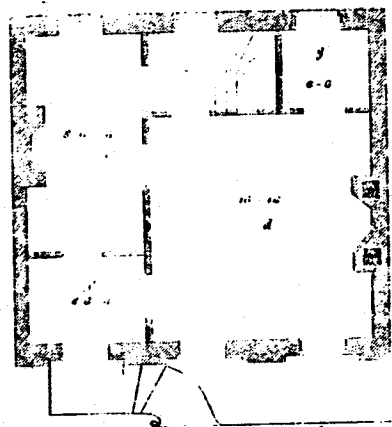
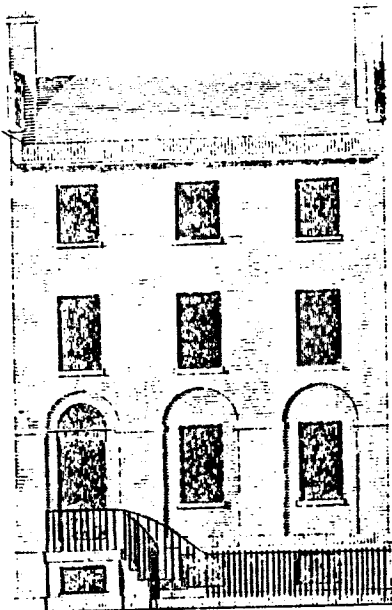


More plans and facades
townhouses by Asher
amin.

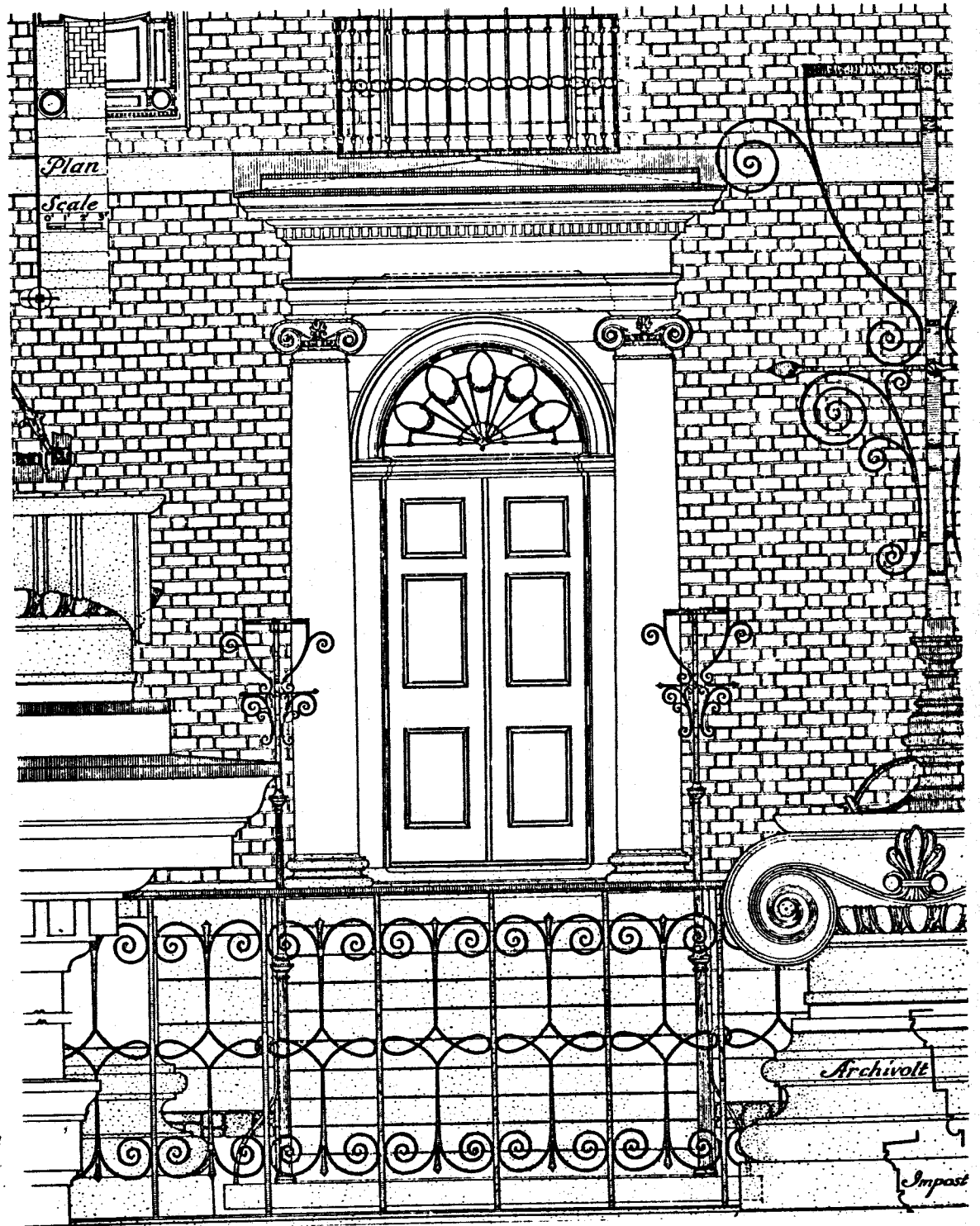
Plate 52.



Townhouse facade and
plan (typical).
Laird house
N. Street, N. W.



The Entrance



Scale of Details

Inches
Scale of Elevation

Feet & Inches

